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**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GDR OPPOSES UN AUTHORITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

#### West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 181, 29 Nov 79 p 3

[Report from Berlin: "GDR Against Establishing Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights." A translation of the East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ article referred to below follows this commentary]

[Text] The GDR has reasserted its resistance against the establishing of an office of a UN high commissioner for human rights. Activities related to that end, mainly by Western countries, the East Berlin journal NEUE JUSTIZ wrote, were hiding the effort of wanting to narrow down human rights problems to matters of protecting the bourgeois freedom rights of the individual from the state. Such a policy would wish to make up for the loss of positions by "imperialist enemies of detente" and, with it, create seemingly legal possibilities within the UN framework for "continuing the interventionist human rights campaign of imperialism against the socialist and other progressive states." The journal underscored the GDR's standpoint that the guarantee and protection of human rights belonged exclusively within the domestic competency of any given state. Because that premise was not being taken into account by the high commissioner proposal which, in fact, deliberately ignored it, it came down to an inadmissible meddling in the internal affairs of the states and a danger to their sovereignty.

The incompatibility of such a project with international law and the potential abuse of such an institution for slander campaigns under the pretext of human rights protection would encumber international relations and seriously endanger peace and international security. Moreover, the journal had doubts about the effectiveness of a high commissioner for human rights. Neither any existing UN organ nor any international institution to be newly set up could generally guarantee the human rights in the various states.

## Threat to State Sovereignty

East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ in German Vol 33 No 11, Nov 79 pp 477-479

[Article by Dr Rudolf Frambach and Dr Hans Gruber, East Berlin: "Plan for a UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Versus Advancement of Human Rights by States"]

[Text] Ideological controversy in the UN has noticeably intensified in recent years also in the area of human rights.<sup>1</sup> Imperialist countries and proimperialist governments are more strongly opposing progressive development aimed at detente in international relations in seeking to abolish the valid foundation under international law for the treatment of human rights issues in the UN. They seek to replace the UN human rights conception, which consists of promoting respect for human rights as the most important element in the peaceful cooperation among sovereign states (Article 1 Figure 3, 55 letter c, 56 UN Charter),<sup>2</sup> by the obsolete bourgeois conception of human rights. This policy is meant to make up for the loss of positions by imperialist enemies of detente and, with it, create seemingly "legal" possibilities within the UN framework for continuing the interventionist human rights campaign of imperialism against the socialist and other progressive states.

A special place value here attaches to initiatives by imperialist states and proimperialist governments that are aimed at constructing a whole system of interventionist mechanisms, institutions and procedures for an alleged "protection of the human rights and basic freedoms" under the aegis of the UN. The central project, promoted with the greatest intensity thus far, which crystallized in a new draft at the 32nd UN General Assembly in 1977, is that of creating the office of a UN high commissioner for human rights as an international control, supervision and enforcement authority. Before that too, incidentally, there had been talk about institutions for the same purpose. They have been talking, for instance, about a human rights court, a human rights center, a deputy UN general secretary for human rights problems, and a human rights supervisory authority. With all their differences in names and possible mandates all proposals however essential come down to the same idea on which the project of a UN high commissioner is based.

All these activities are hiding the effort of wanting to narrow down human rights problems to matters of protecting the bourgeois freedom rights of the individual from the state. The human rights conception developed by the UN through decades of work, which focuses on peace, the nations' right to self-determination, and the unity of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights is meant to be reduced to the narrow bourgeois schema of the "individual and his property." At the same time this also connects with the attempt at reviving the so-called humanitarian intervention, which comes down to undermining the sovereignty of the states.



## The Interventionist Objective in the Project for a UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

The idea of an office of a UN high commissioner for human rights is not new.<sup>3</sup> Initiatives for it have repeatedly been taken at irregular intervals and on the most different occasions within and outside of the UN in the past after as early as in 1950 Uruguay first moved in that direction in the UN General Assembly. Time and time again since then the plan has been rejected by most of the UN members, to be sure, but it has never been shelved. On the contrary. What is conspicuous is that imperialism's current efforts on behalf of creating a human rights high commissioner are more massive than in the past and are being put forth constantly. It demonstrates the strategic importance imperialism attributes to such a position under the aspect of its conflict with the socialist system.

The stubborn resistance the high commissioner project has met with in the UN has induced its authors time and time again to modify it for tactical considerations. That was tied to the hope they could disguise the true intentions behind it, attract a majority of states to vote for the proposal and thereby sweep along the other UN members. In the course of time, the "accuser," originally conceived as an enforcement mechanism for the two UN human rights conventions of 1966, became a "helpful coordinator" in human rights issues. The overtly interventionist mandate of the high commissioner, as formulated in the drafts of the 1950's, was more and more couched in terms that were to cover up the intended political abuse of that office. And then there is the additional fact that by assigning certain limited functions (which are not necessary and are furthermore practically ineffective) in connection with outlawing apartheid and other massive human rights violations they are more and more trying to gain the nonaligned states' support for the high commissioner project. Looked at on the whole, every definition of a clear mandate has been replaced by vague formulas that can be interpreted in any way whatsoever.

Irrespective of all cosmetic surgery performed on the high commissioner project, however, the basic purpose for its intended creation has remained relatively unaltered. According to the authors of the plan, a human rights high commissioner should principally supervise the observance of the civil and political rights (but, typically, the economic, social and cultural rights hardly at all) by the states or the fulfillment of the international treaty obligations assumed by the states in this respect; collect information for this purpose from any kind of sources (which would include sources not authorized by the states), make surveys, get in touch with the states as he sees fit, and make suggestions to them he deems suitable; be entitled to receive individual petitions and complaints by the states on presumed human rights violations and react to them by measures he deems suitable; report about his activities and observations to the UN (whereby to pave the way for dubious political debates); and coordinate, in a managerial and guiding function, the activities of the UN organs and the structures of the UN secretariat that deal with the various aspects of human rights.

## The High Commissioner Project--Inimical to International Law

The fraternal socialist states have from the outset resolutely rejected the high commissioner project because of its anticommunist thrust, its anti-detente character and its being inimical to international law.<sup>4</sup> They let themselves be guided by the consideration that no new institutions are needed to lend greater effectiveness to the states' international collaboration in furthering human rights and fighting against the massive and flagrant human rights violations. Desirable improvements in this regard mainly presuppose a changed policy by the imperialist states causing the massive human rights violations. To some extent such improvements also depend on how well the possibilities for furthering human rights in conformity with international law already available within the UN system are actually made use of. The tight boycott by the imperialist states against the international convention on combating and punishing crimes of apartheid of 30 November 1973 and the fact that the universality of a whole number of other important UN human rights conventions is still far from being attained indicate that obvious reserves exist here still.

The socialist states let themselves strictly be guided by the consideration that the guarantee for and protection of human rights exclusively belong within the domestic competency of any given state--except for massive human rights violations imperiling peace, to take steps against which the UN is entitled and obligated by its charter and able to act even without there being a human rights high commissioner. In this, differences have to be taken into account among the various states having to guarantee the human rights, especially their social systems and historic and cultural conditions. Neither any existing UN organ nor any other international institution, newly to be created, can guarantee human rights in the various states in general terms. How could a human rights high commissioner procure jobs for many millions of unemployed in the capitalist countries? How could he halt the violation of civil and political rights by the Chilean military junta?

The states' collaboration for furthering human rights as set down in the UN Charter cannot come down to the fact that imperialist states and pro-imperialist governments impose a project on other states that is diametrically opposed to the UN human rights conception. Because the high commissioner proposal ignores, in fact, deliberately discounts, that starting position, it comes down to an inadmissible meddling in the internal affairs of the states and a danger to their sovereignty (Articles 2, Figure 7, and 1 of the UN Charter). The incompatibility of the high commissioner project with the basic principles of democratic international law and the potential abuse of such an institution for defamation campaigns under the pretext of human rights protection, and involving the UN in such maneuvers, would burden international relations and seriously jeopardize peace and international security.

Setting up an office of human rights high commissioner would also be in conflict with the UN Charter because such an official, acting as the coordinator or chief for all UN human rights activities would then be given authority over all those major or supporting UN organs which, in conformity with the Charter, have to deal with human rights and are made up of official government representatives. This would mean placing that high commissioner above the sovereign states, an authority not even granted to the UN General Secretary as the highest UN official.

From Article 62, Figure 2, and Article 68 of the UN Charter it follows that the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC) is the chief coordinating organ for human rights matters. That is why any attempts at charging a high commissioner with this coordination function come down to being a revision of the UN Charter. The jurisdiction of all UN organs dealing with human rights--for instance the Third Committee of the General Assembly for social, humanitarian and cultural matters, the ECOSOC human rights commission and various other commissions, committees and working groups--would be undermined by substituting a single official for the far-reaching system of those organs. It means replacing interstate cooperation in the human rights field in conformity with international law by a bureaucratic administration.

Also on the implementation procedures contained in the special UN human rights conventions the creation of a high commissioner could have only negative effects. It is hard to imagine, for instance, what such a UN official could actually do against the terror of the apartheid regime. But actually, in the international convention on combating and punishing the crime of apartheid, effective measures have been agreed upon that are available to the states for prosecuting and punishing apartheid offenders. For coordinating UN anti-apartheid activities there are a UN special anti-apartheid committee and the anti-apartheid department in the UN secretariat. Sanctions and coercive measures, finally, can be decided on and supervised exclusively by the UN Security Council.

On the Debate about the High Commissioner Project in the UN Organs in 1978 and 1979

Imperialism counts on gaining support for its high commissioner project within the UN framework by using more discrimination for the various developing countries. To this end, imperialist states have intensively been working on formulations for a possible high commissioner that seemingly are better focused on the interests of the developing countries and are outwardly avoiding interventionist formulas.<sup>5</sup>

When this too remained unsuccessful, the imperialist states and the pro-imperialist governments insisted on having the office of human rights high commissioner confirmed initially by majority decision that would set aside the need for having his functions and authorizations fully aired. It was with that intention that Costa Rica proposed a draft resolution to that effect at the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly.<sup>6</sup> Bulgaria

then proposed draft amendments.<sup>7</sup> They were supported by Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Iraq, Congo, Cuba, Madagascar, Mozambique, Syria, Hungary and Vietnam. This brought it about that the Costa Rica draft, backed by the imperialist states, remained unconfirmed. In the debate, the overwhelming majority of the states rigorously opposed that one would prejudice by setting up a human rights high commissioner the currently undertaken general UN survey on the problems of "alternatives, ways and means for improving within the UN system the effective exercise of human rights and basic freedoms" (UN General Assembly Resolution 32/130).<sup>8</sup>

In the outcome of the discussion, it was set down by UN General Assembly Resolution 33/105 that one should first of all wait for the organization's overall analysis of human rights activities that had been started and not burden the discussion of it by more high commissioner projects.

Nonetheless the imperialist states continued their efforts subsequently at the 35th session of the UN human rights commission as well as at the first ECOSOC conference in 1979. And again they failed to have any success. The ECOSOC human rights commission then recommended by a draft resolution to confirm it "could reach no agreement" on establishing the position of a high commissioner.<sup>9</sup>

In a position paper on chapter IX in the report of the 34th session of the UN human rights commission about the agenda topic on the "further promotion of the human rights and basic freedoms including the program and methods for the work of the commission," which was submitted to the UN General Secretary in November 1978, the GDR proposed recommendations for making human rights activities more effective in the UN.<sup>10</sup> According to them, what mainly matters is to accept UN General Assembly Resolution 32/130, which reflects the UN human rights conception, as the general basis and starting point for all further UN human rights activities; surmount the treatment of human rights that isolates them from the states' obligation to peace as demanded by international law; proceed unequivocally from the unity and equivalence of the political and socioeconomic rights, which would also include uniformity in the implementation procedures for the two UN human rights conventions of 1966; make the UN conventions on human rights matters universally effective by raising the number of membership and fully exploiting its possibilities; take account of the fact that the democratic transformation of international economic relations is an essential factor in more effectively promoting the human rights; engage in more effective struggle against the massive and systematic human rights violations that are threatening or imperiling peace by replacing, for that purpose, the cumbersome investigative procedures in effect now, in conformity with ECOSOC Resolutions 728 F (XXVII), 1235 (XLII), and 1503 (XLVIII), by an up-to-date and efficient procedures; and develop additional human rights further by way of international law codifications rather than revise human rights documents of the UN in conformity with topical requirements.



Especially with regard to the project of a UN high commissioner for human rights, the GDR representative late in 1978 announced at the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly before the Third Committee: "The GDR in principle rejects setting up a human rights high commissioner because that constitutes no alternative for more effectively guaranteeing human rights. His activity, rather, can only amount to intervention, to interfering in the internal affairs of the states. Thus the proposal on creating such a position stands in flagrant contradiction to the principles of the UN Charter and the UN requirements."<sup>11</sup>

This position is shared by the fraternal socialist countries and supported by many nonaligned states, mainly by the countries advancing on a progressive course of development.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. B. Graefrath, "On International Aspects of the Human Rights Discussion," NEUE JUSTIZ, 1978, No 8, pp 329 ff; R. Frambach and H. Gruber, "Human Rights Questions in the UN," Ibid., 1979, No 9, pp 395 f.
2. Cf. B. Graefrath, "International Collaboration of the States for Promoting and Protecting the Human Rights," Ibid., 1977, No 1, pp 1 ff.
3. For its history, cf. B. Graefrath, "On the Sixth Edition of the Project of a UN High Commissioner for Human Rights," SCHRIFTEN UND INFORMATIONEN DES DDR-KOMITEES FUER MENSCHENRECHTE, 1978, No 4, pp 29 ff; Y. P. Blischenko and Y. K. Panevskiy, "On the Plans for Setting up and Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights within the UN System," SOVETSKOE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO, 1979, No 4, pp 96 ff; K. Grasshof, "A High Commissioner for Human Rights Remains the Goal," VEREINTE NATIONEN, Koblenz, 1974, No 1, pp 13 ff.
4. For the position of the socialist states, cf. the speeches by USSR representative V. A. Zorin at the 34th session of the human rights commission (SCHRIFTEN UND INFORMATIONEN . . ., 1978, No 3, pp 31 ff and No 4, pp 48 ff) and the declaration by GDR representative B. Graefrath during the 32nd UN General Assembly (SCHRIFTEN UND INFORMATIONEN . . ., 1978, No 1, pp 41 ff). Cf. also B. Graefrath, "On the work of the Third Committee at the 38th UN General Assembly," "UNO Bilanz 1973/74," DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, special issue 1974, pp 101 ff.
5. Cf. for those attempts UN Doc. A/C 3/32/L 25/Rev. 1.
6. Cf. UN Doc. A/C 3/33/L 37.
7. Cf. UN Doc. A/C 3/33/L 50.
8. Reprinted in SCHRIFTEN UND INFORMATIONEN . . ., 1978, No 1, pp 51 ff.

9. UN Doc. E/CN 4/L 1426/Add. 8, pp 2 ff.
10. Cf. UN Doc. E/CN 4/1318/Add. 1. German version in SCHRIFTEN UND INFORMATIONEN . . ., 1979, No 2, pp 61 ff.
11. UN Doc. A/C 3/33 SR 56.

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BRIEFS

**CSSR-POLISH BORDER AREAS' DEVELOPMENT**--The provisional working commission for questions connected with the development of the CSSR and Polish border areas, which was set up at this year's 18th session of the CSSR-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, held its first meeting in Warsaw on 4 December. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Dec 79 p 7 AU]

**CSSR-HUNGARY FRONT ACTIVITY**--On 4 December, T. Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, received L. Hegedus, the visiting secretary of the Hungarian PPF National Council. They briefed one another on the activity of these bodies and on their current tasks. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

**CSSR MINISTER'S RETURN FROM USSR**--Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of technical and investment promotion, returned from Moscow to Prague on 5 December where he attended a session of the Permanent Subcommission for CSSR-USSR Scientific-Technical Cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

**POLISH DELEGATION IN CSSR**--On 9 December a Polish delegation led by A. Juniewicz, deputy minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Prague to attend the festivities of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Polish Information Center in Prague. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

**BULGARIA-HUNGARY ECONOMIC COOPERATION**--On 19 December in Sofia a protocol on trade exchange and payments for 1980 between Bulgaria and Hungary was signed. It was stressed that in recent years the trade exchange between the two countries has significantly developed. The protocol envisages trade exchange and mutual deliveries surpassing by 13 percent the amounts envisaged by long-range plans. The mutual delivery of machines and equipment will significantly increase. Their share of total trade exchange in 1980 will be 67 percent. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Dec 79 AU]

BULGARIAN-GDR CONTRACT--Sofia, 20 Dec (BTA)--An agreement to the tune of nearly 100 million roubles was signed here today between the "Tekhno-Import" Engineering Economic Organization (Bulgaria) and "Invest-Export"--SKET (GDR). Under the agreement the GDR company is to deliver equipment for the new metallurgical works near Burgas (at the Bulgarian Black Sea Coast). The [word indistinct] of the agreement includes equipment to be made in Bulgaria to the tune of some 11 million roubles. [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU]

CSO: 2200



PERISTERI CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF PARTY

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 8 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial by Pilo Peristeri, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party: "The Party Era--the Most Glorious and Most Heroic Period of the Albanian Land"]

[Text] Today is the 38th anniversary of that memorable day when our dear and beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, founded the Albanian Communist Party, marking the greatest turn in the historic fate of our people.

The communists and all our people are celebrating this very remarkable historic event with joy, enthusiasm and majesty. A period of 38 years in the life of a people is a short, a very short period. However, during these years the party, with its work, wrote the most glorious epoch in all history of the Albanian nation. In these few years the party achieved magnificent, incomparable transformations which the oppressive antipeople regimes of the past could not have achieved in hundreds of years; it opened to our valiant and patriot people, closely tied to the party as the flesh is to the bone, bright prospects and horizons toward a resplendent socialist and communist future. The party--the organizer and leading force of all victories of socialist Albania, the compass and sharp tip of the sword of the working class--as soon as it was founded, lifted up the entire people in the struggle against the foreign occupiers and betrayers of the country.

The founding of the Albanian Communist Party on 8 November 1941 by the Albanian communists is a noted event of vital importance for our people. Founded on healthy bases, as a true Marxist-Leninist party, the Albanian Workers Party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head, from the first day of its founding, determined a clear militant program that, as an illuminating beacon, opened the way to the future and became the banner of the struggle, efforts and victories for all our people. It was the party that mobilized, directed and led our people to the historic date of 29 November 1944--the event that gave to us our freedom and the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Heroic is the 38-year-old road pursued by our party and heroic are its struggle and work during this period, the period which our people rightly call "the

period of the party." For these things and for the magnificent work of socialism in Albania, all the people, the communists and nonparty members, have the right to be proud. What were very daring dreams some 35 years ago, today are a magnificent and undeniable reality. Albania was once and for all liberated from foreign invaders. The exploiting class and exploitation of man by man were liquidated; a new socialist industry was built; and a new and progressive agriculture was established. Albania is the only country in the world where the people, the masters of their own destiny, do not pay any kind of tax and where health service is provided free for all workers.

Our party was born as a militant party for the national interests of our people; this is how it stood and stands in the face of any calamity. Our party had deep roots inside the people; it grew and tempered itself among the people; it was among the people that it found force and support in the most difficult moments; and it is in the people that our party takes its force and life. It was for the first time that our courageous and freedom-loving people secured a loyal leadership, tied with them as the flesh is to the bone, because the party was born from the bosom of the people, it worked and is working and it fought and is struggling for the interests of the people. And the Albanian people, the working class and the tested peasantry, united around the party, led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, yesterday rose up on their feet and heroically fought against an enemy many times greater in number and equipped with the most modern technology of the time, and emerged victorious. Also today, during the period of the building of socialism, under the leadership of the party and of Comrade Enver, our people are achieving victories after victories, defeating every imperialist and revisionist blockade.

The party word, word of fire and gunpowder, used to spread everywhere as a call for a new and better life. "On the important jubilee of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland," Comrade Enver Hoxha said, "with great pleasure we can see that the party program for the industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, the development of the cultural revolution and for the education of new man--has been successfully implemented in all stages and in all links. Today, from the climax of this period of 30 years, we can see, in all its greatness and clearness, the correct course taken by the party from the beginning in regard to these issues, the correctness of the economic policy perfected and implemented by the party and the vitality of the principle of relying on one's own forces."

The massive heroism of the people and the correct leadership of the party were the main factors that achieved what the whole world called the "Albanian Wonder," that is, the fact that a handful of land and a handful of peoples defeated more than 15 Italian and German divisions that left in our land about 70,000 soldiers killed, wounded and imprisoned.

Because of their legendary struggle, that required so much blood and sacrifices, the Albanian people proved in life the Marxist-Leninist thesis that a people of a small country--oppressed, exploited and backward--are in a position of defeating enemies many times greater in number and armed to their teeth, when they are led by a Marxist-Leninist party, determined to the very end to

execute its heroic mission. The Albanian example is a great source of inspiration for the people of the world who still suffer under the inhuman yoke of imperialism and social-imperialism.

All the great victories of our heroic and industrious people in all fields of life are connected in an inseparable manner with the name of the Albanian Workers Party and of its great and glorious leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. During these 38 years, our party and people had to struggle against many difficulties and obstacles created not only by the backwardness of the past, but also by the fierce imperialist and revisionist blockades. Socialist Albania, under the correct party leadership with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head, has made great qualitative steps of historical importance, from the beginning of the 1960's to our days. What the Soviet revisionists had wished and anticipated for our country were not fulfilled. Their ugly blockades and all their hostile plans failed in a shameful manner. The same thing happened and is happening also with the Chinese revisionist leadership that, in the most treacherous and shameful manner, cut off all its economic and military aid to our country. The plans and blockades of the latter are also experiencing the same fate--a great, inevitable shame. Precisely, after the betrayal of the Chinese revisionists, our people, in a steel-like unity around the party with Comrade Enver at its head, fully relying on their own forces, have overcome and are overcoming every difficulty and blockade. There is no force capable of preventing us from progressing on our road, the road of honor and glory. During the past period, we rejoiced in and greeted the first tractor of Albanian manufacture, the inauguration of turbines of the "Light of the Party" hydroelectric power station in Fierze and the successful completion of the first stage of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, as well as the new revolutionary successes and movements in the field of production and in the expansion of the technical and scientific revolution. Also, under the party leadership, our socialist agriculture has been developed and modernized according to healthy, class, ideological and scientific bases and at a rapid pace, thus, providing the bread in the country--this being a great and historical victory; and education, culture and so forth have also been developed and are being developed. The defense of the freedom and independence of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been strengthened as never before. Pursuing Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the party has developed, in an uninterrupted manner, the class struggle in all fields, both against hostile activity and against foreign manifestations, be they in the society, in the party ranks or in the awareness of everyone.

These 38 years of the revolutionary activity of the party are 38 years of struggle and of heroic battles, at the leadership of the working class and of all the people, for the victory of the people's revolution and for its uninterrupted expansion, for the building of this beautiful and magnificent socialist Albania, which we all enjoy with all our hearts today. In this tooth-for-tooth struggle against fierce and treacherous enemies, both domestic and foreign, the dictatorship of the proletariat was strengthened more and more. The unity of the people around the party was made like steel and was tempered in the test of fire. This unity was best expressed, once more, in the extraordinary mobilization of all the people and in the unsparing aid

which all the districts of our country gave so as to remove, within a period of 5 months, the serious consequences of the earthquake that affected some northern zones of our country.

The Albanian Workers Party, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, marches forward with assurance, holding high the red banner--the unstained banner of Marxism-Leninism. As Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Seventh Congress of the Albanian Workers Party: "Our party could achieve these notable victories, because it has always stood loyal to the interests of the working class and of its people, because it has been loyal to the everlasting teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and because it has never separated its words from its deeds. At each moment and in each stage our party has maintained the closest relations possible with the masses, has stood in the front line of the struggle and, because of its correct line, it has united all our people around itself and led them with a sure hand."

The great historical victories in the economic and social fields and in every sphere of our life and, above all, the greatest victory--the creation of new man--have maddened the foreign and domestic enemies, the American imperialists and Soviet revisionists, the Chinese revisionists and all the reactionaries who have intensified their hostile activities and plots. However, as always, the anti-party elements and conspirators have been crushed and will be crushed also in the future in the face of the vigilance and revolutionary struggle of the party, in the face of the Marxist-Leninist unity of the ranks of the party and of the people around the party and in the face of the invincible force of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our hawk-like party comes to its anniversary with head held high and proud, because it enjoys great respect and sympathy, as well as great international authority and prestige, which recently reached even greater dimensions, as a result of the acquaintance of the world public opinion with Comrade Enver Hoxha's monumental and thoroughly scientific works--"Imperialism and the Revolution" and "Notes on China." The entire world and the majority of the people on all continents know our party; they say openly and loudly: "The voice of the Albanian Workers Party, the voice of socialist Albania, is the voice of truth." It is this voice which, in a courageous and principled manner, has always roared in the international arenas in support of the revolutionary forces and of freedom-loving people, against American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and Chinese revisionism and so forth. Our party has always developed its firm militant policy in the light of the sun against all the forces of darkness. This policy, Comrade Enver Hoxha said: "Is an open, frank policy; it tells the whole truth, regardless of whether or not it displeases someone or another."

The extraordinary force and vitality of party stem, as the historic Seventh Congress of the Albanian Workers Party pointed out, from its unshaken loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, whose principles guide the entire political, economic, social, military, educational, and cultural life. Our party has never allowed and does not allow itself to have opportunistic attitudes in regard to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The party has continuously waged and continues



to wage an irreconcilable, principled struggle against any deviation from the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism within its ranks or in the International Communist Movement. With an unusual courage and wisdom our party has confronted all hostile assaults undertaken against our country by the different revisionists, such as the Yugoslav, Khrushchevite and Chinese revisionists.

Our party has reaped and will reap only victories, because it has been, is and will always be a revolutionary party made up of revolutionaries. For every Albanian communist, for our party, there is nothing and there will be nothing dearer than the cause of the freedom and independence of the people, for the triumph of the revolution and of socialism.

Our party has always triumphed because it established very close and "reinforced concrete-like" relations with the large masses of the people, because it relied all the time and always upon the people and upon their forces and creative capabilities and strongly united them around its correct line and because it consistently implemented the line of the masses in its activity. Our party, during the entire period, from the stormy years of the National Liberation Struggle to our days, has implemented and is implementing, with great effectiveness, the Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance, the principle that has penetrated in the blood and heart of every working people, of every Albanian patriot, in cities and villages.

With this eagle-eyed and daring party, under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our people, with their inexhaustible creative energies and with their great revolutionary spirit, led by the communists, will also triumph in the future, on the road toward socialism and communism. There is no force and no obstacle that can prevent us from marching forward on our road, equally difficult and heroic.

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## SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN, RURAL POPULATION COMPARED

Sofia IKONOMICHESKA MISUL in Bulgarian No 6, 1979 pp 38-48

[Article by Margarita Fileva: "Socioeconomic Aspects of the Merging of Everyday Life and Services for the Urban and Rural Population"]

[Text] The problem of a continuous improvement in the standard of living of the workers in the city and countryside has always been an object of the greatest attention by the BCP. This is a portion of the more general problem of surmounting the substantial differences inherited from the past between the urban and rural population. Special attention was paid to this problem at the 10th and 11th BCP congresses as well as in other party decisions. Also of important significance in this area are the decisions of the November Plenum of the BCP Central Committee (1973), the March Plenum (1977), and others. Thus, the measures of the Plenum of the BCP Central Committee of 3 March 1979 reemphasized the place and role of everyday life and services for the population in the city and countryside within the created conurbation systems, as well as the possibilities of gradually reducing the differences between them. In practice this means to carry out one of the basic strategic tasks of our party.

The raising of the cultural and domestic level of the workers in the city and countryside and the bringing of them closer together are an exceptionally urgent problem, as it involves important aspects related to the reproduction of the labor force, a rise in the standard of living of the people, and the establishing of a uniform socialist way of life.

Even the founders of Marxism-Leninism drew attention to the questions of everyday life. In noting the crucial role of production, K. Marx and F. Engels emphasized the necessity of a constant recuperation of the physical and spiritual forces of people as a prerequisite for their existence. Precisely this aspect of human life applies to the sphere of everyday life and the related services.

The notions of Marx and Engels on everyday life and its socioeconomic bases were generalized and creatively further developed by V. I. Lenin. In linking this phenomenon with a historically determined way of production for

material goods and to the objective laws of its development, Lenin viewed the questions of everyday life as a part of the general tasks confronting a socialist state.

On the basis of the classic theses in scientific literature, a number of concepts were formulated relating to the creation and development of a new, socialist way of life. At the present stage various opinions exist on the definition of this concept.<sup>1</sup> Regardless of the fact that there is no unanimous opinion on the understanding of the socialist way of life, it can be described most generally as a way of the daily life of people outside their labor and sociopolitical work inasmuch as concentrated in it are primarily the activities by which people satisfy their personal needs. Seen in this aspect, everyday life carries out important socioeconomic functions the basic one being to reproduce the physical and spiritual forces of the workers in the city and the countryside, as well as to maintain the number of traditions, morals, customs and rituals which contribute to the all-round and harmonious development of the individual. In this manner the shaping and development of the present-day socialist way of life are carried out by the gradual overcoming of a number of remains from the past, as well as by the establishing of the corresponding everyday traditions. To a great degree the labor and creative activeness of the people and the level of their culture depend upon the correct organization of this specific form of the vital activity of people and the related services. Considering this, the party has outlined the basic directions for the development and improvement of everyday life for overcoming the differences in this sphere between the urban and rural population.

In order to trace the socioeconomic processes of development for the new socialist way of life and culture, it is essential to analyze, in the first place, the everyday conditions under which the population of the city and the countryside carries out its vital activities, namely: the housing conditions, household equipment, household services, or all which characterizes the system of material everyday life. The latter is the basic aspect in the domestic structure of society, as it is directly linked to the restoration of the physical forces of the people. Secondly, the necessity has arisen of examining those forms of everyday life which contribute to the spiritual development of the workers, that is, they help to raise their cultural and aesthetic level. Here one would include the range of cultural institutions, educational facilities and other institutions, including the amateur organizations (clubs, circles, ensembles, and so forth). In this sense, spiritual daily life is related primarily to the satisfying of spiritual needs, that is, various types of amusements, nonprofessional creativity, and so forth. In addition there is also a division into so-called domestic (individual) and social everyday life. The former expresses the manner of consumption of the individual or family as a whole, while the second is related to the satisfying of domestic needs by a social way in the form of paid or gratis domestic services, and so forth. Both the individual and the social form of everyday life are inherent to both its material and spiritual aspect. However it is important to make clear that social everyday life is not the equivalent of the social service sphere.

The latter is directly linked to the daily life of the workers and forms the milieu in which they carry out their activities. For this reason, by its essence, the service sphere has a profoundly social character and its task is to directly satisfy the diverse needs of the people. The service sphere includes all activities related to the process of the consumption of the material and spiritual goods, as well as the specific activities in the area of public health, the development of the physical and intellectual capabilities of the individual, recreation, tourism, and so forth. Research in this area of services is still extremely insufficient, particularly in terms of the rural population, and what there is of this research, it cannot fully satisfy the needs of practice. Such research is also required due to the fact that the BCP has outlined a broad program for the accelerated creation of a modern service sphere. At present a new approach in the development and leadership of social services is being implemented to carry out this task. For the purpose of overcoming the lag in services behind demand, in 1972 the "Basic Provisions on Improving the System of Social Services in Bulgaria" were approved. This document outlined the basic directions for creating a highly developed and modern material and technical base for the sectors in the nonproductive sphere for the purpose of providing comprehensive and effective services for the population.

The materials of the 11th Party Congress focused on the questions of creating comprehensive services on a modern level for the workers of the city and the countryside. The main task in this area was set for the following years of achieving "...a normatively set degree of satisfying the demand of the population for services and a decisive rise in the treatment of customers."<sup>2</sup> To carry this out during the Seventh Five-Year Plan steps were taken to create and improve a unified system for comprehensive social services of the population; integrated service centers were designed for the conurbation systems depending upon the functional type of the population place; modernization and reconstruction were widely carried out on the available physical plant of service activities.

The creation of the integrated service systems was carried out depending upon the specific features of the individual population points, and this aided the correct distribution, structuring and utilization of the services in them. This was an unique and new type of comprehensiveness reflecting the changes which had occurred in the demand of the urban and rural inhabitants, as well as in the relationships between the various service activities. As is known, at present the basis for applying these processes in the service sphere is the application of a standard criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the various types of service activities.

So, along with elucidating the basic characteristic traits of everyday life and its two aspects--material and spiritual--it is essential to draw attention to the related service sphere and the new aspects in the solving of cultural and domestic problems. On the basis of this most general positing of the question, it is essential to also outline the differences which exist in the level of everyday life and services of the urban and



rural population. It was pointed out that one of the wide-reaching tasks of the socialist state was to overcome not only the socioeconomic but also the cultural and domestic differences between the workers of the city and the countryside.

Of exceptionally great importance for successfully solving the problem of bringing the life of the rural and urban population closer together are the profound changes which have occurred in the material and technical base of agriculture, in the nature of labor and in the production relations. Industrialization in this area and the creation of the MAPK [national agro-industrial complex] have created the objective prerequisites for a rise in the income of the agricultural workers and for carrying out progressive changes in the consumption of material and spiritual goods. This, in turn, has brought about a rise in their demands on the everyday living conditions and the state of culture and education in the countryside, as well as on the social service sphere. It is true that the socialist transformation of agriculture and the movement for public amenities and greater hygiene in the population points has fundamentally altered the appearance of the previously backward villages. However this indisputable fact in no way means that all or even a predominant share of the problems related to raising rural life up to that of the cities has been solved in them. The reasons for this are numerous and diverse, but the main one is to be found in the unsatisfactory work of the service enterprises which have been created in the countryside and in the incomplete use of the existing material conditions. This applies primarily to the work of those units and institutions which serve rural spiritual life. For overcoming the shortcomings in the area of creating favorable everyday living conditions and activities close to urban ones, in the central and other villages at present prerequisites more and more are being created for the integrated organization of the service sphere for the population. The task is, on the basis of carrying out a comprehensive approach in the given area, to establish a uniform socialist way of life, in achieving full coverage of these activities and the all-round development of the human personality.

#### Equalizing the Level of Material Life in the City and Countryside

The housing conditions are one of the most important components for solving domestic activities in the city and countryside. The 11th BCP Congress defined the housing question as a strategic problem in our social policy, and proposed that a policy be set of its accelerated solution. It was proposed that the presently existing housing in the countryside be modernized, that it be used more rationally, with a simultaneous providing of transportation for the workers in the cities, and so forth. The National Party Conference (1978) also devoted great attention to the housing problem. As Comrade T. Zhivkov emphasized, this is one of the cardinal problems in the social policy of the party. A report was given on the carrying out of this important task over the last 2 years. It was pointed out that with the 144,090 dwellings built in the previous period and with the fulfillment of the 1978 plan which envisaged the construction of another 82,600 new dwellings, during the 3 years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, as much housing was



built generally as in the entire Sixth Five-Plan. The aim was to provide an independent dwelling for each family, and by the end of 1990, a separate room for each member of the family. As for the housing in the countryside, it must be brought out that a larger portion of it has been completely renewed. For example, in 1977, the housing in the countryside included 1,169,000 units, and the housing area was 56,549,000 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>3</sup> Due to the migration of a large portion of the rural population to the cities and the continuous renewal of the housing, there has been a significant increase in the average per capita housing space in the countryside, rising from 1.6 m<sup>2</sup> in 1965 to 14 m<sup>2</sup> in 1977. Thus from the viewpoint of quantitative growth, the housing problem in the countryside is not so acute as in the cities, particularly the large ones. More important is the question of the qualitative changes in the rural housing, the improvement of their interior, as well as the hygienic and aesthetic aspects and conveniences of the rural houses. In this sense one of the aspects of the problem is to solve the question of water supply, sewage, the development of utilities, and so forth. At the present stage, a predominant portion of the villages (74.8 percent) has a central water supply system. On this basis the percentage of population points with a central water supply in the countryside out of the total percentage of population points with central water supply systems has increased from 38.7 percent in 1960 to 75.7 percent in 1977.<sup>4</sup> However, the question of sewage systems in the countryside is not as good. While the percentage of cities with sewage systems is 60.6 percent in Bulgaria, in the countryside the state of the sewage systems is extremely unsatisfactory, with just 7 percent of them having sewage systems. It is essential to rapidly build a sewage network for removing waste water from public buildings, service facilities and rural households, as well as building treatment works, and so forth.

The reduction of the differences in the conditions of material life between the city and the countryside is also expressed in the development of electrification. Even the founders of Marxism-Leninism drew attention to its revolutionary role as a means for implementing radical changes in the everyday life and culture of the rural population. Thus, F. Engels pointed out that the use of electric energy could be a powerful lever for eliminating the antagonistic contradictions between the city and the countryside.<sup>5</sup> V. I. Lenin pointed out that "only when the nation is electrified, when industry, agriculture and transport are put on the technical base of modern large-scale industry, only then will we be finally victorious."<sup>6</sup>

At present virtually all our villages are electrified. Only 7 percent of the villages are not electrified, and these are predominantly small population points scattered in mountainous regions, largely hamlets in Kurdzhali, Smolyan and Blagoevgrad okrugs.

In elucidating the material conditions of rural life, of significance is the manner in which housing is utilized by the rural population. The only comprehensive sociological research carried out on our cities and countryside (in 1968) showed the differences which exist in this area between the

worker and rural population. The data from this research indicate that the relative share of persons who utilize housing with other households is the smallest among the cooperative peasants, and highest among the urban workers and white collar personnel. Thus in this regard this problem is not so acute for the rural population as it is for the workers. However here the problem arises of a qualitative description of the rural housing, that is, how the housing is utilized. Practice has shown that a large portion of the rural housing possesses hygienic and well furnished rooms which, however, are not constantly inhabited. The ground-level rooms and kitchens are the most intensely utilized quarters in the rural housing. Statistical data indicate that the percentage of utilized kitchen quarters (and not only for carrying out the customary functional duties but also for daily presence in them during the day and even for sleeping) is highest for the rural population with 49.1 percent, and 37.4 percent for the urban workers and 22.2 percent for white collar personnel. This can be overcome gradually, simultaneously with improving the economic conditions of the way of life in the city and the countryside, as well as by raising the level of domestic culture and carrying out qualitative changes in the everyday psyche of society.

In this regard there is the problem of the internal furnishing of rural dwellings. It can be said firmly that in terms of their furnishing a large portion of them is up to the level of urban housing.

However, there is the other question of certain aesthetic shortcomings of domestic furnishing in the countryside, and this also can be overcome gradually by raising the economic possibilities and the cultural and aesthetic level of the population. Modern dynamic and intensive life poses ever greater demands on the workers in all areas of economic and social life, including housing arrangements as a component part of the harmonious living environment which has now been created. These requirements bring to the forefront the problem of carrying out housing construction at the present stage in such a manner that to an ever higher degree it is turned into the basis for gradually establishing a communist way of life and being the basis for the spatial organization of a new way of life and culture in the development of a socialist society.

With the creation of the conurbation systems, objective conditions and favorable opportunities were created for realizing a new approach in satisfying the demands of the population for housing both in the quantitative and qualitative aspects. Naturally, with the availability of free housing area in the dwellings, it is not effective to carry out new construction, but rather it is advisable to make a correct allocation and rational utilization of the existing housing. Within the conurbation systems, the prerequisites have been created for making maximum use of the housing which has been built up to now in the countryside.

The designated aspects illustrate the process of gradually evening out a portion of the conditions of material life in the city and the countryside.

In addition, here also are included other elements such as the use of household furniture, domestic hygiene, the method of carrying out various types of domestic activities and so forth, but these we will not take up here.

### Changes in the Spiritual Aspect of Urban and Rural Life

The process of evening out material life in the countryside and city is only one of the parameters in the question of raising the cultural and domestic level of the population in them. The carrying out of essential changes in the spiritual aspect of life is another basic facet of this process. This helps the formation, development and improvement of the cultural level of the urban and rural population. Research on the question of the link between everyday life and culture which are in a dialectical unity and reciprocal causality has disclosed the role of socialist culture in the shaping of a new way of life and its specific features.

Spiritual culture plays an important role in the process of acquainting an individual with a certain way of life. Without a high cultural level it is impossible to establish a healthy way of life and a proper order of life for the population in the city and countryside. As a result of the implemented radical economic changes in the country and the cultural revolution which has been carried out, the awareness of society as a whole has been altered, and on this basis the entire spiritual life of the urban and rural workers has been fundamentally altered. This has also created opportunities to a greater degree of overcoming the historically formed unequal prerequisites for cultural activities of the urban and rural public. In considering the role of spiritual culture in shaping the new everyday relations in the city and countryside, the party has posed the question of a decisive rise in the spiritual aspect of everyday life, and the all-round and harmonious development of the socialist personality. For this reason the Theses of the BCP Central Committee on the preparations for the 11th Congress emphasized that the further development of this process would encompass all strata of the population.

The enormous socioeconomic changes which have occurred in the countryside, the increase in the income and consumption of the rural population have created the prerequisites for equalizing the conditions for the consumption of both material and spiritual goods in the two basic socioeconomic structures. The mass introduction of radio and television in the rural homes, and the broadening of the network of cultural institutions and facilities have been factors which have raised the spiritual life and way of life in the countryside up to those in the city.

The carrying out of the designated tasks depends primarily upon solving the question of the material basis for culture in the countryside. For this purpose significant amounts have been allocated from the state budget for basic schools, and in the larger villages, for secondary schools, for the mass construction of modern houses of culture and other public buildings for cultural and service purposes in virtually all the villages of



the nation. Over the last 10 years alone, the fixed capital completed for cultural and service construction increased by over 3-fold.

For improving the cultural appearance of the countryside, of important significance is the cinema which continues to be one of the most mass-based arts. The number of cinema houses in the countryside over the 1960-1977 period increased from 1,284 to 3,077. This shows the growth of the material base in the countryside, making it possible for over 97 percent of the rural population to attend films. But in the attendance rate of film showings by rural viewers there has been a tendency for a decline. The frequency of visits has also dropped. The percentage of agricultural workers who do not attend the cinema is very high, some 40.9 percent, against 11.1 percent for the urban workers, and the percentage of rural dwellers who attend movies less than once a month is 20.2 percent (with 14.9 percent for urban workers), while those who attend once a week is 7.6 percent in comparison with 22.6 percent, and so forth. This is a result not only of the migration processes to the city and the mass introduction of television into domestic life, but also to a certain degree is due to the unsatisfactory level of the cinema services from the standpoint of the monotonous film repertory distributed in the villages, and so forth. Similar facts are also observed in terms of the attending of theatrical, music and fine arts events, where the percentage of visits by the rural population is also extremely low. For example, 43 percent of the cooperative peasants do not attend theatrical performances at all (for urban workers, this percentage is 17.6), 91 percent of them do not attend concerts (27.5 percent for urban workers) and 87 percent do not attend exhibits (with 17.8 percent for urban workers).<sup>7</sup> This poses the demand of overcoming the weaknesses in this area for the purpose of creating opportunities to provide more intense social contacts and to reasonably and effectively utilize free time. This is also valid for the use of the houses of culture in the countryside, that is, not so much the quantitative as the qualitative aspects of the problem have moved to the forefront.

Another question in overcoming the essential differences between the urban and rural population in cultural and domestic matters is the increase in the number of libraries and bookstores. In 1977, the number of libraries increased to 10,350 with 7,619 in 1960, and these had book holdings of 64.91 million volumes. Annually these served 3,414,991 readers, including also rural ones. Over the last 10 years the number of rural libraries has doubled. Virtually all villages (with a population over 500 persons) have reader libraries and these employ over 2,000 regular librarians.

The people's reading rooms are of important significance for raising the cultural level of the agricultural workers and for bringing them closer to the urban population. These reading rooms are the continuers of the progressive traditions from the past for developing the unique culture and education. In 1977, the countryside had 3,742 of them with 602,000 members.<sup>8</sup>

The importance of amateur artistic activities is of great importance for overcoming the differences in the spiritual aspect of life between the urban and rural population. This is "one of the ways for giving meaning to free time by creativity or developing an active attitude toward creativity."<sup>9</sup> At the present stage amateur artistic activities, as a form of developing spiritual culture, is becoming more and more valuable and is turning into a significant social factor for the development and improvement of everyday life for the urban and rural population. The organizing of amateur artistic activities on a planned basis helps to establish these activities as a typical phenomenon with a social measurability and characterizing the attitude of the urban and rural workers toward artistic culture. Here the economic aspects of the problem are foremost. In most settlements and specific labor collectives, long-range programs are worked out for the development of amateur activities. The quantitative characteristics of this phenomenon are recorded by a number of statistical data. In 1976, the number of amateur artistic collectives and circles (including musical collectives, dance groups, photographic and movie clubs, circles for fine and applied arts, and so forth) was 2,303 with 17,585 performances or shows.<sup>10</sup> More than one-half of these groups operates in the countryside. This is a prerequisite for the active development of amateur artistic activities and for raising the level of spiritual life.

#### The Role of Social Service for Bringing the Cultural and Domestic Level of the Urban and Rural Population Closer Together

As was pointed out, the range of service activities includes the most diverse and heterogeneous types of activities which are designed to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the workers in the city and countryside. Domestic services play a particularly important role in this group. These include the numerous and diverse household activities which are aimed at satisfying the material and nonmaterial needs of the population. This type of services has been developing rapidly in Bulgaria. Since the beginning of the 1960's, Bulgaria has begun setting up an integrated system of domestic services, with complete domestic service combines being built for this purpose. As a result of this, real opportunities were created for increasing the free time of the workers. From an analysis of the time budget of the population in our nation, it can be seen that for the present the use of this free time is not rational. Research in this area indicates that a person each day spends 227 minutes on housework. For the individual cities this time is as follows: 207 minutes for Plovdiv, 253 minutes for Razgrad, 208 minutes for Ruse, 259 minutes for Silistra, 240 minutes for Sliven, 250 minutes for Smolyan, 191 minutes for Sofia, 241 minutes for Stara Zagora, and 239 minutes for Tolbukhin.<sup>11</sup> Women devote particularly a great deal of time to housework. Thus, one working woman spends an average of 257 minutes a day on housework, and this is 17.8 percent of the calendar time fund.<sup>12</sup> Here in the countryside, along with activities in the labor sphere, much more labor is spent on domestic purposes. For example, in a family a woman devotes 87 minutes per day to preparing meals, in comparison with 76 minutes for a woman in the city, about 48 minutes on laundry, 56 minutes on cleaning, and so forth. All of this shows how great



is the importance of the role and place of domestic services in the system of social services for freeing the population from unproductive domestic work. This determines the necessity of a reorganization in everyday life and its related services.

An important task for domestic services is to help reduce the differences in the cultural and domestic living conditions of the urban and rural population. This is closely linked with raising the overall level of the services which are developing rapidly in our country. Correctly organized domestic services in the countryside helps to reduce the migration processes.

During the 1971-1977 period, domestic services for our population (in leva per person) increased as follows: from 0.51 to 0.84 for dry cleaning; from 0.09 to 0.71 for washed and dried laundry; from 0.78 to 4.58 for automotive services; from 0.66 to 2.22 for the repair and maintenance of radio and TV equipment; from 0.26 to 1.14 for the repair and maintenance of household equipment. In the countryside, along with the creation of an extensive network of various types of consumer service units, there has also been a continuous increase in such service enterprises as bakeries, shoemaking services, dressmaking shops, various types of health enterprises, and so forth. There is also the other question of their effective use. As yet a large portion of the rural population shows a preference for dressmaking, shoemaking and other services, and underestimates such domestic services as laundry, dry cleaning, ironing, and so forth. Of primary importance are the economic problems related to a further broadening of the service network in keeping with the needs and requirements of the rural population, as well as their more correct structuring, an improvement in the quality of the services performed of such a nature in the countryside, and so forth. In addition we must overcome the psychological barrier existing for the use of the various domestic services.

The 11th BCP Congress posed the task of making progress in satisfying the needs of the population for domestic services, in putting domestic services on an industrial basis and in rapidly developing the utility system and utility activities. This applies equally to both the urban and the rural population. At present particular attention is being given to the problem of structuring the domestic services. In this regard changes are to be made by developing first those types of services which help to reduce and rationalize housework. Qualitative changes will also continue to be made in domestic services, in giving a new content to the service facilities. The elaborated consumption and service standards put the everyday life of the urban and rural population on a scientific basis. They are approximate and will be changed both quantitatively and qualitatively in keeping with the development of the economy and the needs of society. For promptly solving these problems in the countryside, there are plans to broaden the participation of the agroindustrial complexes in providing domestic services for the population of the corresponding areas. The Materials of the Plenum of the BCP Central Committee of 2 and 3 March 1979 emphasized the task of pooling the efforts of the people's councils and the leadership

of the agroindustrial complexes for unified services of the population within the conurbation system, that is, within the limits of the NAPK, and this will lead to a further overcoming of the essential differences between city and countryside.

The development of trade services is also of great significance for improving everyday life in the countryside and bringing it closer to urban life. The number of trade network installations has been constantly growing. Here it must be pointed out that the number is growing more rapidly in the countryside than in the cities, and this is proof of their reduced differences in trade services. Due to the migration of the population to the cities, however, the development rate of the trade network in the countryside since 1960 has been lower than the national average, and this has caused a reduction of its relative share in the total number of trade installations. This tendency will continue in the following years.

The quantitative changes in the material basis of trade have largely determined the effectiveness of the implemented trade activities in the city and the countryside, as well as the level of customer services in them. A rise in the quality of this type of service will help to shorten the time the citizens and cooperative peasants spend in making purchases, and this in turn will increase their personal free time.

With the increase in the trade network of the countryside and the city, the number of public dining institutions has also risen. Over the period of 1960-1977, their number has grown from 14,498 to 22,906; for the cities this increase was from 8,318 to 13,936, and for the countryside from 6,180 to 8,970.<sup>13</sup> It can definitely be said that the development of public dining in the countryside has lagged greatly behind that in the cities. The facilities in the countryside are insufficient, and most the villages do not have diningrooms. The level of kitchen services is unsatisfactory, as well as that of specialized transport for carrying food, and so forth.

In the past years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, a line has been implemented of developing and improving the structure of the commodity stocks and services for more fully satisfying the purchasing power both of the urban as well as the rural population, and gradually creating the necessary facilities for the development of public dining. The responsibility of the agroindustrial complexes in this area has increased substantially in carrying out these measures. The designated processes are to be carried out on a uniform comprehensive base, and this is the guarantee for a further reduction in the differences of everyday life for the urban and rural population.

The socioeconomic aspects of the problem of evening out the everyday living conditions of the urban and rural population are closely related also to the development of health services, recreation, leisure and tourism, to the social welfare institutions, children's institutions, transport and administrative services, and so forth. All these services to one degree or

another will help to raise the cultural and domestic level of the workers from the city and the countryside and to consistently bring them closer together in this important sphere of socialist vital activities.

The designated changes in everyday life and services are a real expression of the unified economic, social and cultural policy of the BCP for the development of the nation. The new approach of the party in setting up the conurbation systems as a higher form of urban development, establishes the prerequisites for quickly raising the socioeconomic, cultural and domestic level of the countryside, for solving new problems of everyday life and social services in it, and for more rapidly evening out the living conditions and way of life with those in the city.

#### FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>A. Kharchev, "But i Sem'ya v Sotsialisticheskom Obshchestve" [Everyday Life and the Family in a Socialist Society], Leningrad, 1968; V. G. Sinitsin, "Kommunisticheskoye Pereustroystvo Byta" [The Communist Reorganization of Everyday Life], Moscow, 1963; "Pereustroystvo Byta Derevni" [The Reorganization of Village Life], Moscow, 1966; Ye. M. Zuykova, "Sovershenstvovaniye Byta v Usloviyakh Sotsializma" [Improving Everyday Life Under Socialist Conditions], Moscow, 1974; Yu. L. Zherebtsov and Yu. V. Gagarin, "Byt i Kul'tura Sela" [Everyday Life and Culture of the Village], Sytyvkar, 1968; A. I. Kavalerov, "Sotsialisticheskiy Byt--Sostavnaya Chast' Sovetskogo Obraza Zhizni" [Socialist Life--A Component Part of the Soviet Way of Life], L'vov, 1968, and others.

<sup>2</sup>"Tezisi na TsK na BKP vuv Vruzka s Podgotovkata na Edinadesetiya Kongres na Partiyata" [Theses of the BCP Central Committee Related to the Preparations for the 11th Party Congress], Partizdat, Sofia, 1976, pp 98-99.

<sup>3</sup>"Statisticheski Spravochnik" [Statistical Reference], 1978, p 185.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., 1978, p 173.

<sup>5</sup>K. Marx and F. Engels, "Such." [Works], Vol 35, Izd. na BKP, Sofia, 1969, p 374.

<sup>6</sup>V. I. Lenin, "Such." [Works], Vol 3, Izd. na BKP, Sofia, 1951, p 532.

<sup>7</sup>According to the data of sociological research on the place of art in the life of the workers conducted in 1972 by the Art and Culture Department and the Sociological Information Center under the BCP Central Committee, jointly with the Culture Institute under the Committee for Art and Culture and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

<sup>8</sup>"Statisticheski Spravochnik," 1978, Sofia, p 201.

<sup>9</sup>Kr. Goranov, "The Structure and Dynamics of Modern Socialist Artistic Culture," NOVO VREME, No 3, 1973, p 67.

<sup>10</sup>"Sotsialno-Ikonomicheskoto Razvitie na NRB i Deynostta na Bulgarskite Profesionalni Suyuzi Prez Shestata Petiletka. Statisticheski Danni i Tablitsi" [Socioeconomic Development of Bulgaria and the Activities of the Bulgarian Trade Unions in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Statistical Data and Tables], Profizdat, Sofia, 1977, pp 38-39.

<sup>11</sup>PROBLEMI NA BITOVOTO OBSUZHVANE, No 1, 1974, p 2.

<sup>12</sup>"Byudzhnet na Vremeto na Naselenieto v NRB Prez 1970-1971" [The Time Budget of the Bulgarian Population in 1970-1971], Sofia, Izd. na TsSU, 1973, pp 10-12.

<sup>13</sup>"Statisticheski Spravochnik," 1978, p 170.

10272

CSO: 2200



## DETERMINING SAFETY FACTOR IN ANTIRADIATION SHELTERS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1979 pp 12-14

[Article by Docent Engineer Konstantin Mironov and Senior Associate Engineer Georgi Stoyanov: "Determining the Coefficient of Protection From Gamma Rays in Antiradiation Shelters"]

[Text] Antiradiation shelters are built most frequently in the basement part of buildings or the internal areas of aboveground stories. Most generally, the level of abatement of radiation of their walls and roofs is computed according to the formula:

$$\frac{2K_{\gamma i} K_{ni}}{K_{\gamma i} + K_{ni}} K_p A,$$

In which:

$K_{\gamma i}$  is the coefficient of lowering of gamma radiation of the surrounding wall, consisting of a  $i$  stratum of different materials, equal to the sum of values  $K_{\gamma}$  for each stratum as given in Table 1.

$K_{ni}$  is the coefficient of weakening of the neutrons of the surrounding wall consisting of the  $i$  stratum of various materials, equal to the sum of the values of  $K_n$  for each stratum, as per Table 1.

$K_p$  is the coefficient depending on the location of the PRU [Antiradiation shelter], whose values are given in Table 2.

$A$  is the required level of lowering of the radioactive influence included in the plan.

Determining the level of the weakening of gamma radiation ( $K_{\gamma i}$ ) the thickness of each layer must be multiplied by the coefficient 1.5.

According to the instructions for the designing and construction of antiradiation shelters in buildings of 1976, their protective characteristics for gamma rays are assessed with the  $K_p$  coefficient which is defined as the ratio:

$$K_p \frac{D_h}{D_s} > 1,$$

in which  $D_h$  is the radiation dose at a height of 1 meter in an open area;  
 $D_s$  is the radiation dose in the shelter.

It is considered that the radioactive substances which have precipitated are evenly distributed on the horizontal surface. Because of the insignificant nature of radioactive substances which have fallen on vertical surfaces their effect is ignored.

In order to determine the protection coefficient  $K$ , the following initial data of the surrounding structure, dimensions of the sheltering premise, and open areas bordering the building must be known: weight per 1 square meter of external and internal walls and of the structure covering the antiradiation shelter; the area of windows and other openings on the external walls and their height from the floor; geometric sizes (height and area) of the premises; area of the open terrain neighboring the building where the antiradiation shelter is located.

The computation of the protection coefficient  $K$  is based on formulas which have been simplified for the typical individual<sup>P</sup> solutions for various buildings. The special coefficients for the separate screening and geometric weakening of the gamma rays must be determined as well.

The method for computing the protection coefficient  $K$  for gamma radiation in premises adapted for PRU will be described with the help of several specific examples.

Example 1. We shall determine the protection coefficient  $K$  of a PRU located on the ground floor of a public building whose dimensions and location are indicated on Figure 1. The width of the unbuilt part on the side of the premise under consideration is 28 meters.

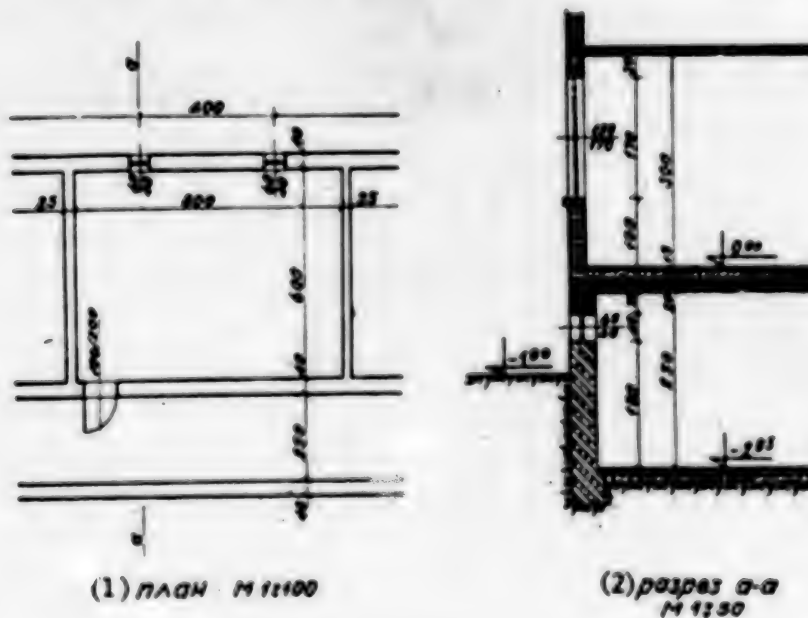


Figure 1. Key: 1. Scale m 1:100

2. Cross section a-a m 1:50

The protection coefficient for a PRU located on the first floor of concrete, stone, or brick buildings, as per the "Instructions for Designing and Building Antiradiation Shelters in Buildings" (NP-76) is based on the formula

$$K_p = \frac{0.65 \cdot K_1 \cdot K_w}{(1 - V_1)(K_o \cdot K_w + 1) \cdot K_m}$$

in which:

$K_1 = 0.90$ —coefficient which takes into consideration the influence of external walls as shown in Table 2 of the instructions mentioned (NP-76);

$$K_w = 2 \frac{d_w}{d_{\frac{1}{2}}} = 2 \frac{40}{5.9} = 110, \quad \text{since}$$

$$d_w = 40 \text{ cm, and with } \rho_o = 2.2 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$d_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{13}{\rho} = \frac{13}{2.2} = 5.9 \text{ cm;}$$

$V_1 = 0.125$  is the coefficient based on the height and width of the premise and accepted as per Table 3 (NP-76);

$K_o = 0.00114$  is a coefficient which takes into consideration the penetration of secondary radiation and is determined according to the height  $h$  of the lowest edge of the opening above the floor of the sheltering premise;

$$K_o = 0.114 \alpha, \alpha = \frac{S_o}{S_n} = 0.01;$$

$S_o = 0.48 \text{ m}^2$  is the area of the openings in the external wall;

$S_n = 48 \text{ m}^2$  is the floor area of the premises;

$K_m = 0.74$  is the coefficient which reflects the lowering of the radiation dose through the screening effect of neighboring buildings and is determined on the basis of Table 4 (NP-76).

The final result is

$$K_p = \frac{0.65 \cdot 0.90 \cdot 110}{(1 - 0.125)(0.00114 \cdot 110 + 1) \cdot 0.74} = 88.$$

Table 1

(1) Деление на слой, см	(2) Коэффициент на ослабление					
	(3) бетон (стенобетон)		(4) тухлава издърка		(5) почва	
	$K_y$	$K_n$	$K_y$	$K_n$	$K_y$	$K_n$
10	2	2,4	1,6	2	1,6	2,3
15	3	3,5	1,8	2,3	1,8	3,5
20	4,2	5,5	2,8	3,6	2,8	5
25	6	8,5	4	4,5	4	7
30	9	13	4,7	8,2	4,7	11
35	13	20	7	9	7	16
40	18	30	8	14	8	24
45	26	45	12	19	12	35
50	40	70	14	28	14	50
55	55	110	20	38	20	70
60	80	160	23	52	23	110
65	110	280	32	74	32	160
70	170	390	40	100	40	220
75	240	600	50	150	50	350
80	350	900	70	200	70	510
85	600	1400	90	300	90	750
90	700	2100	120	400	120	1000
95	1000	3200	160	560	160	1500
100	1500	5000	200	800	200	2200

Key: 1. Layer thickness, centimeters      4. Bricks  
 2. Weakening coefficient      5. Soil  
 3. Concrete (reinforced concrete)

Table 2

Characteristics of Shelter Location Conditions	Coefficient $K_p$
1. Separate shelter located outside a built up area	1
2. Separate shelter located within a built up area	2
3. Shelter in a separate building:	
- For walls above the ground	2
- For roofs	4
4. Shelters in buildings located in an industrial complex or residential area:	
- For walls above the ground	4
- For roofs	8



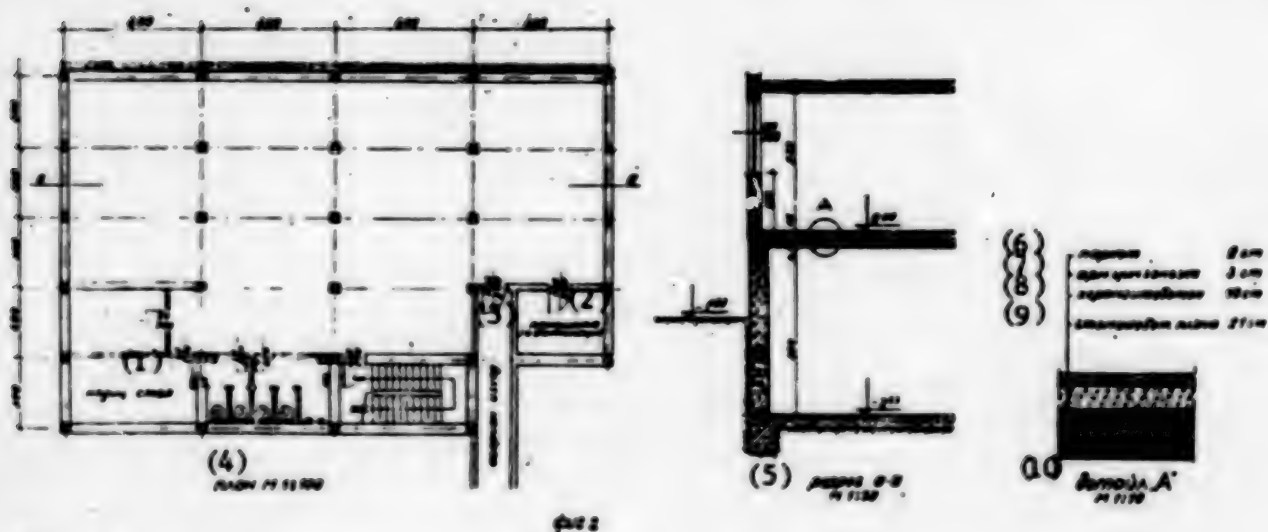


Fig. 2.

- Key:
- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Medical room             | 5. Flooring                 |
| 2. Ventilation premise      | 7. Reinforced cement lining |
| 3. Emergency exit           | 8. Keramziteconcrete        |
| 4. Scale meters 1:100       | 9. Reinforced concrete slab |
| 5. Cross section a-a m 1:50 | 10. Detail A                |

Example 2. For a PRU located in the basement part of a five-story residential building, as indicated in Fig. 2, the fencing structure must be such that the protection coefficient equal 250. The width of the unbuilt part around the building must be 40 meters.

For such antiradiation shelters the protection coefficient is determined according to the formula

$$K_p = \frac{0.77 \cdot K_1 \cdot K_w \cdot K_u}{[(1 - V_1)(K_o K_w + 1) + K_o K_f] \cdot K_m}$$

In this case

$$K_w = 2 \frac{d_w}{d_b} = 2 \frac{25}{7.12} = 11, \text{ since}$$

$$d_w = 25 \text{ cm}; d_b = \frac{13}{p} = \frac{13}{1.8} = 7.12 \text{ cm}$$

$V_1 = 0.21$  according to Table 3 (NP-76) with  $H = 3.5$  meters and  $B = 15$  meters;

$K_o = 0.09$   $\alpha = 0.09 \cdot 0.09 = 0.0081$ , since  $\alpha = \frac{S'_o}{S'_f} = \frac{31.05}{342} = 0.09$ ;

$S'_o = 31.05$  is the area of window openings on the external walls of the floor;

$S'_f = 342$  is the floor area of the first floor;

$K_o = 0$  since there are no openings on the external wall of the basement area;

$K_m = 0.77$  is determined according to Table 4 (NP-76) with a 40 meter width of the unbuilt part.

Replacing these values, the result is

$$250 = \frac{0.77 \cdot 0.43 \cdot 11 \cdot X_f}{[0.79 (0.0081 \cdot 11 + 1) + 0] \cdot 0.79}, \quad \text{from which we compute } X_f = 46.72.$$

Since  $X_f = 2 \frac{d_{\text{window}}}{d_{\frac{1}{2}}}$ , in which

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\text{window}} &= d_{\text{area}} + d_{\text{stone/concrete}} \frac{\rho_{\text{stone/concrete}}}{\rho_{\text{concrete}}} + d_{\text{cement lining}} \\ &\quad + \frac{\rho_{\text{cement lining}}}{\rho_{\text{concrete}}} + d_{\text{vacant}} \frac{\rho_{\text{vacant}}}{\rho_{\text{concrete}}} = d_{\text{area}} + 10 \frac{1.6}{2.4} + 3 \frac{2.3}{2.4} + \\ &\quad + 2 \frac{0.55}{2.4} = d_{\text{area}} + 10 \text{ cm.} \end{aligned}$$

$d_{\frac{1}{2}} = 5.42 \text{ cm}$  double layering, weakening of the reinforced cement.

We obtain

$$46.72 = 2 \frac{d_{\text{area}} + 10}{d_{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

from which  $d_{\text{area}} = 21 \text{ cm.}$

Antiradiation shelters (PRU) are protective Civil Defense installations which provide a certain level of protection mainly from radioactive radiation. That is why the surrounding structures must be sized in such a way as to ensure the lowering of the radiation impact to admissible levels.

The protection coefficient is one of the basic quantitative parameters used in assessing the stability of the work of projects in the national economy under the influence of radiation. Since radiation has only a biological striking effect, the criterion in assessing the stability of the work of the enterprise is the radiation dose which may be absorbed by workers and employees should the enterprise be in a radioactive contamination zone. That is why one of the basic tasks in assessing the vulnerability of an enterprise is to determine the danger of the radioactive effect on workers and employees.

This assessment also includes a computation of the coefficient of protection of buildings and equipment in which people work. This could be achieved through the same method used for determining the protection coefficient from gamma rays in antiradiation shelters.

5003

CSO: 2200

## MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS OF DIESEL POWER STATIONS

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1979 pp 16-17

[Article by Capt-Lt Engineer Stoyan Tanchev: "Operation and Maintenance a Diesel Power Generator in Shelters"]

[Text] The diesel electric power station is the heart of a sheltering installation. The installation would be dead should it fail to generate electric power. This fact alone shows the importance of the proper operation and maintenance of a diesel electric power generator always kept in a state of readiness, the prompt detection and prevention of irregularities, and the proper organization and conduct of repairs.

Diesel electric generators of different types and power are used in protective installations. Basically, their maintenance consists of the performance of specific technical operations within a given time period. The official in charge of this assignment must be familiar with the instructions on servicing the generator and with its structure. Such instructions should be framed in a suitable area in the diesel premise so that it may be always visible to the servicing personnel.

If the diesel generator is not placed in storage, its maintenance consists of periodical technical checks. It is most expedient for such checks to be made monthly in the following approximate sequence:

1. External review of the diesel electric generator and elimination of eventual corrosion.
2. Checking and cleaning the battery; checking the level of the electrolyte and its density. If necessary distilled water is added.
3. An external check is made of the fueling, lubrication, and cooling systems, looking for fuel, oil, or water leaks, and damages are repaired.
4. The existence of fuel is checked in the emergency tank and the tank, and deposits are drained in a special container.



5. The diesel electric generator is prepared and switched on in accordance with the servicing instructions.

6. The generator must idle for 20 minutes. Leaks of fuel, oil, and water (eventual) must be eliminated.

7. The generator must be operated on a normal basis for 30 minutes. All parameters shown by the control-measuring instruments must be recorded.

8. The generator must be run at maximum power for 20 minutes and all parameters recorded.

9. The diesel electric generator must be turned off according to the servicing instruction.

All data shown by the control-measuring instruments such as engine revolutions, temperature, oil pressure, water temperature and pressure, temperature of burned gases, etc., must be entered in the generator's log (Table 1).

Table 1

Switch off (turn off) time	RPM	Temperature of Cooling water		Oil Temper- ature	Burnt gases Temper- ature	Water Pressure	Oil Pressure	Remarks
		Inlet	Outlet					

[No figures given]

In the course of the operation of the diesel electric generator, in addition to his other obligations, the operator must look for fuel, oil, and water leaks in the armature and eliminate them after switching of the generator.

After work the diesel generator must be wiped, the fuel tank must be topped, oil must be added if necessary, and the generator must be kept in a state of readiness.

It would be proper to combine the changing of the oil and the water in the generator with monthly technical check. The oil is changed after the generator has worked for 20 to 30 minutes. The purpose is to warm up the oil, since the warmed up oil is drained more easily out of the casing and the lubrication system. Before pouring in the clean oil the lubrication system and crank case of the engine must be washed. Usually we use spindle oil or a mixture of pure oil and diesel fuel in a 1:1 ratio. The generator is turned on for 3 to 5 minutes after which the washing oil is drained out. Pure oil is poured to the upper line and the generator is switched on again and left idling for 3 to 5 minutes so that the entire lubrication system may

be filled with the oil. After turning off the generator the oil level is checked again and, if necessary, oil is added to the level of the mark.

The water of the cooling system must be periodically changed. The cooling system must be filled with clean softened water. The best for the purpose is boiled or rain water poured in the radiator through a funnel to a level 3 to 4 centimeters below the upper level of the radiator. While running the generator we watch the water level which must not drop 3 to 4 centimeters below the initial level.

Checking the water level in the radiator of a warmed up generator, the operator must take precautions not to be burned by the steam and the hot water in opening the radiator cap. The danger of such an occurrence is far greater in generators with a closed cooling cycle.

The water temperature of an operating generator must be between 70 and 90°C. Should the water begin to boil the generator must be stopped and the reason for the boiling eliminated. The following requirements must be observed in adding water: Cold water must not be added to a warmed up generator; in the winter no hot water must be poured in a cold generator. Failure to observe such requirements may result in the opening of cracks in the cylinder block and the engine head, which would disable the generator.

In checking the engine particular attention must be paid to the generator. Above all, we must check the collector system which must be cleaned from dust and deposits. This is done with clean gauze soaked in alcohol or clean gasoline. If necessary the brushes must be dismantled and numbered in such a way that they may be replaced in their proper position. This is done with a view to avoiding sparks which may arise with the additional rubbing of the brushes on the collector, should their places be changed. In cleaning and all other operations the collector must not be scratched.

The electric switch panel must not be ignored in such reviews. All assemblies must be checked and, wherever necessary, bolts and nuts must be tightened. The entire internal part of the panel--bars, switches, screens, etc.--must be cleaned from dust with gauze soaked in alcohol.

It would be expedient for the technical check of a diesel electric generator to be combined with other measures related to maintenance and technical servicing of machine equipment in shelters. To this effect the owners of shelters and civil defense staffs must set up an efficient organization with the necessary plan-schedule, materials, and facilities. This will enable us to successfully resolve all problems of maintaining machine equipment in shelters in a state of constant technical readiness.

5003

CSO: 2200

VARIETY OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS LISTED

Sofia GRAZHDANSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 10, 1979 pp 29-30

[Article by Capt Engineer Apostol Angelov: "Portable Fire Extinguishers-- Selection and Use"]

[Text] The fire extinguisher is effective only when the user knows how to handle it and is familiar with its fire extinguishing possibilities. There have been frequent cases of inexpedient use of fire extinguishers, leading to unjustifiably high material costs.

Based on the means of transportation, fire extinguishers may be portable or rolled. Portable are those which, charged, weigh no more than 22 kilograms. They may be classified into several types depending on the extinguishing substance used: water, foam, carbon dioxide, powder, or freons. The variety of fire extinguishers poses problems concerning their proper choice and use. The choice depends on the characteristics of the fire and its rating in the fire classification (see Table 1). Following is the breakdown of fire grades according to the Bulgarian State Standard 12,849-1975:

Grade A: Fire of hard-burning materials (wood, paper, straw, coal, textiles, cardboard, etc.).

Grade B: Fire of combustible liquids (gasoline, fuel oil, oils, alcohols, solvents, lacquers, etc.).

Grade C: Fires of gaseous flammable substances (methane, propane-butane, hydrogen, acetylene, etc.).

We also distinguish among the burning of metals such as aluminum, magnesium, lithium, sodium, and others, as well as objects and installations operating with electric tension.

The water fire extinguishers have a limited application. They are used only in Grade A fires. Wherever solid flammable materials exist which develop flames and coals such as, for example, in house buildings, national economic sites and the forests--buildings and stored goods--the use of water is preferred.

Foam fire extinguishers come in two types: with air-mechanical and chemical foam. Both have a virtually equal effectiveness. They are applied in Grade A and B fires. They are used in the protection of a number of industrial and agricultural sites.

Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are suitable for putting out B and C grade fires. They are particularly suitable in fighting fires in installations using electric tension, including electronic systems. They are used in electrified and conventional transport facilities, for the protection of warehouses containing compressed or liquified gases, in substations, transformers, etc.

Powder fire extinguishers are the most modern, functionally and structurally. Turning on the fire extinguisher, the powder comes out as a cloud which spreads over the flames and ends the combustion. There are three basic types of powder compositions: powder suitable for the extinguishing of fires which form burning coal and flammable liquids and gases (A, B, and C--fire extinguishing powder); powder for putting out fires of flammable liquids and gases (B and C--fire extinguishing powder); and powder for putting out metal fires.

The A, B, and C powders are used also in fires in installations operating with electric tension not exceeding 1,000 volts, while fire extinguishers charged with the other two types of powders are used in installations operating at a tension not exceeding 35,000 volts. Presently our country is producing only B and C fire extinguishing powders.

The Yatrus-2 powder fire extinguisher, produced by the Ivaylo EMZ [Electronic Machines Plant] in V. Turnovo, is extensively used in track and trackless transportation to protect items containing easily flammable liquids and gases. It is suitable for putting out Grade A fires as well.

Using powder fire extinguishers, we must bear in mind the characteristics of the protected site. The fine powder particles penetrate various instruments, equipment, and installations and may damage them. The use of powder fire extinguishers to protect computers is absolutely inadmissible. Their use in premises worsens visibility and may hinder fire extinguishing procedures.

Fire extinguishers using freon gas are produced mainly with a no more than two liter capacity. The freons (halons) are halogenized hydrocarbons which evaporate without residue. Chemically, the Tetra-2 fire extinguisher, produced in our country, is classified as a freon fire extinguisher. The main advantage of freon extinguishers is the exceptionally favorable ratio between the fire extinguishing effect and the unit of weight. Freons are suitable for putting out fires of flammable liquids and electric installations. They are extensively applied in fire fighting aboard airplanes, in electronic installations, etc. Freon fire extinguishers are expensive and some of them are toxic. This excludes their use in small and poorly ventilated premises.



Such are the basic types of fire extinguishers used in our country for fire prevention. All Civil Defense troops included in fire fighting and rescue formations must be familiar with their possibilities and specific use.

Table 1

Type	Application of Portable Fire Extinguishers				
	Fire Grade			Metal	Electric Installations
	A	B	C	fires	fires
Water fire extinguishers	***	---	---	---	---
Foam fire extinguishers	**	**	---	---	---
Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers	---	**	*	---	*** (to 36 V)
Powder fire extinguishers (A B C)	***	***	***	---	(to 1,000 V)
BC Powder fire extinguishers	---	***	***	---	*** (to 35 V)
Powder fire extinguishers for metals	*	*	*	***	---
Freon fire extinguishers	---	**	---	---	(to 35 V)

Remark: \*\*\* Highly suitable

\*\* Suitable

\* Useable

--- Unsuitable

Fire Grade: A - Fires of solid materials (timber, paper, textiles, coal, etc.)  
 B - Fires of combustible liquids (gasoline, oils, solvents, tar, etc.)  
 C - Fires of gaseous substances (methane, propane-butane, hydrogen, acetylene, etc.).

5003

CSO: 2200

## BRIEFS

**CULTURE COMMITTEE PLENUM ENDS**--On 26 December the plenum of the committee on culture ended. Several decisions on personal changes in the committee's leadership were adopted. Lyubomir Levchev, hitherto first deputy chairman of the committee, was relieved of his post because of his election as chairman of the Bulgarian Writers' Union. Lyuben Vasilev, deputy chairman of the committee, was relieved of his post because of his transfer to another post. The plenum elected Docent Milcho Germanov first deputy chairman of the committee on culture and awarded him the rank of minister. Pavel Pisarev, noted figure of culture, was also elected first deputy chairman of the committee. Prof Dr Dimitur Filipov; Prof Aleksandur Raychev, people's artist; and Todor Zhibarov, hitherto chief secretary of the national coordinational commission for celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state; were elected deputy chairmen of the committee. [Text] [AU261458 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 26 Dec 79 AU]

**BULGARIA-PDRY TRADE PROTOCOL**--Sofia, 20 Dec (BTA)--On the basis of the 1968 trade agreement between Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, a 1980 trade protocol was signed here today. The protocol provides for Bulgaria to deliver great quantities of food, textiles, metals, building materials, medicines and cosmetic articles to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen next year. For her part, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will supply Bulgaria with cotton, sea salt, fish flour and fish. The protocol was signed by Mr Spas Georgiev, the Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign trade and by Mr 'Abdalla Salim al-Djifri, deputy minister of trade and supplies of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU]

**BULGARIA-TURKISH WRITERS AGREEMENT**--Sofia, 17 Dec (BTA)--Today the Union of Bulgarian Writers and the Syndicate of Turkish Writers signed a 1980-1981 agreement under which the existing fruitful links between the writers of the two neighbouring states are to become brisker. The agreement was signed by Mr Kamen Kalchev, deputy chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers and Mr Djeihun Demirtash, deputy chairman of the Syndicate of Turkish Writers. The agreement provides for consultations on topical cultural and literary issues, for exchange of literary material, common celebrations of great novelists and poets, for furthering of cooperation in the training of translating cadres, for better and broader knowledge in the sphere of culture. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 17 Dec 79 AU]

**KOMSOMOL FRONTRANKERS RECEIVED**—"On 23 December at the Boyana Residence Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received a representative group of the Dimitro Komsomol--frontrankers in labor and studies." Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitro Komsomol Central Committee informed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the Komsomol working successes as well as on the preparations for the Komsomol conference which opens on 24 December. "Comrade Zhivkov was awarded with the Komsomol Honorary Insignia and diploma on his exceptional merits for creating and developing the movement for the youth technical and scientific creativity." A report on the achievements of Bulgarian youth was presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. "Comrade Zhivkov expressed the gratitude of the BCP Central Committee for the Komsomol members readiness to devote their knowledge and efforts to construct the developed socialist society in Bulgaria. He expressed confidence that the national Komsomol conference will profoundly discuss the questions and mark the ways of a comprehensive and multisided realization of the new generation in all areas of life." The ceremony was attended by comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Orazha Vulcheva, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; secretary and members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau. [Summary] [AU232059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Dec 79 AU]

**STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADORS**--The State Council has relieved Yanko Khristov Ivanov of his post as Bulgarian ambassador to the People's Republic of Congo. Dimitur Subev Dimitrov is appointed Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Congo. Dimitur Ivanov Vulev is relieved of his post as Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Ghana. Kostadin Georgiev Gyaurov is appointed Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Ghana. Trayan Naydenov Mitev is appointed Bulgarian ambassador to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and also Bulgarian ambassador to the Republic of Mali. [Text] [AU202141 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU]

**ZHIVKOVA ATTENDS PLENUM**--On 26 December in Sofia the Fifth Plenum of the Committee on Culture began. The plenum was attended by comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee Art and Culture Department head. The basic topic of the plenum deals with the beauty of the environment and its expression through the arts. Peyu Berbenliev, deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture, read the introductory report. [Text] [AU261358 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 26 Dec 79 AU]

**BULGARIA-TURKISH TALKS**--Sofia, 21 Dec (BTAO--Negotiations between delegations of Turkey and Bulgaria on the question of preventing the illegal passing of goods and articles across the frontiers of the two countries were held here from December 17 through 21. Accord was reached on an agreement on cooperation between the customs services of Bulgaria and Turkey on these matters. [Text] [AU222045 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU]

**BULGARO-BELGIAN ECONOMIC CONTACTS**--Sofia, 21 Dec (BTA)--A Belgian-Luxembourg economic delegation paid a five-day visit here. The delegation was organized by the Belgian-Luxembourg Commission for Bulgaria with the Belgian Foreign Trade Department. The guests had talks with representatives of many ministries and departments. They evinced interests in the achievements of Bulgarian electronics and electrical engineering, metallurgy, mechanical engineering and other industries. At the plenary session with Bulgarian business circles stress was laid on the existing opportunities for further development of bilateral trade, joint industrial ventures and cooperation in the markets of third countries. [AU222045 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU]

**HONORS FOR JAPANESE AMBASSADOR**--Sofia, 21 Dec (BTA)--Mr Peko Takov, vice-president of the Bulgarian State Council, presented today the "Madara Horseman" order, first class, to Mr Akira Yamato, Japan's ambassador to Bulgaria. The State Council distinguished Mr Yamato for his contribution to the development of Bulgaro-Japanese relations and in connection with his final departure from this country. [Text] [AU222045 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU]

**RCP WORKING GROUP VISIT**--Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received the RCP Central Committee working group led by Marin Iordache, secretary of the Timis County RCP Committee, which acquainted itself with the BCP experience in the political-education connected with the mobilization of the working people for fulfilling socioeconomic tasks. [Text] [AU222045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU]

**DZHUROV'S ACTIVITIES**--Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov today met his voters of the constituency of the town of Srednogorie. He spoke about the measures which the party and the government were taking to increase the effectiveness of economy and to raise the living standards of the people. [Text] [AU222045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU]

**DZHUROV AT CONFERENCE**--A conference of the Ministry of National Defense Leadership, the Komsomol Central Committee and the main political administration of the People's Army with the frontrankers participating in the movement for youth labor, youth studies and for high quality and efficient creativeness has been held at the Army House in Sofia. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of defense; members of the Ministry of National Defense staff; Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; first Bulgarian Cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov and others attended the conference. Some Komsomol members were given awards by the minister of national defense. [AU251905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU]

**STATE CONTROL COMMISSION SESSION**--A conference on giving publicity to control activity and on the role of the mass information media has been held in Sofia. Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the committee for state and people's control, delivered a speech emphasizing the role of publicity as a factor for



increasing effectiveness connected with control activity. The representatives of central and okrug centers for mass information, of okrug committees for state and peoples control, of the Bulgarian Journalists Union Bureau and of the chairmanship of the committee for state and people's control were present. [Text] [AU251905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU]

MIKHAYLOV AT WRITERS' MEETING—On 25 December a meeting of the Bulgarian Writers' Union Administrative Council took place. Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the meeting. Academician Pantaley Zarev was released from his post as chairman of the union because of transfer to another post. Lyubomir Levchev was appointed chairman of the Bulgarian Writers' Union. [Text] [AU251905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 25 Dec 79 AU]

TRANSPORTATION SUCCESSES—Sofia, 25 Dec (BTA)—In 1979 Bulgaria electrified 148 km of railway lines. This country has already 1,470 km of electrified railway tracks. The Sofia-Bourgas railway is fully electrified. Thus the seaside got "nearer" to the capital and now it takes only 4 hours and 40 minutes to get there. By the end of 1980 Bulgaria will have attained the largest electrified ring in the Balkans. It is under the CEMA plans that railways lines linking up the Black Sea and Baltic ports are to be electrified. Research work is going on into the construction of new railway lines with an express speed of 200 km/h. Fifty-four percent of the freight transportations in this country are carried out with electric trains. In 1980 90 percent of the loads are to be mechanically handled. Labour efficiency in the branch is expected to rise by 40 percent in the whole five-year period, while the transportation of loads next year is expected to rise by 40 percent over 1975, and that of passengers—by 25 percent. In her rates of growth of freight transportation, Bulgaria got ahead of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the German Democratic Republic. [Excerpt] [AU251905 Sofia BTA in English 1334 GMT 25 Dec 79 AU]

CSO: 2200

CONFERENCE PROMOTES COORDINATION OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION

Prague UCITELSKÉ NOVINY in Czech 1 Nov 79 p 1

[Interview with Olga Spetova, director of the Division of Gymnasiums and Specialized Secondary Schools of the CSR Ministry of Education, by J. Savicka, reporter for UCITELSKÉ NOVINY: "Joint Efforts to Improve the Quality of Communist Education"]

[Text] The Third Conference of Ministers of Education of Socialist Countries was held on 16-18 October 1979 at Balaton Aliga in the Hungarian People's Republic. Since this meeting is important for further development of socialist education, we want to acquaint our readers with the key problems discussed at the conference. That is why we asked for an interview with Olga Spetova, member of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and director of the Division of Gymnasiums and Specialized Secondary Schools of the CSR Ministry of Education.

[Question] The conference is the third one in the series, and so one can say that a joint platform of socialist countries is being created here for the area of schooling and general education. What is the actual meaning and goal of these meetings?

[Answer] Conferences of the ministers of education of socialist countries have been organized since 1975 every other year. The goal is to intensify mutual information about the basic tasks dealt with by individual ministries of education and the way they are being handled. This lays the foundation for the most varied forms of cooperation in the area of schooling and general education. Deliberations at these conferences also result in proposals of joint solutions of certain important types of questions, which are desirable for all the countries, or lead to closer bilateral cooperation, depending on the needs and interest. The initial prerequisite for organizing conferences is the fact that the countries of the socialist community follow uniform ideological principles for general academic schools as well as occupational, polytechnical schools.

[Question] Who attended the conference of this year, and what was the main subject of discussion?

[Answer] The conference was attended by delegations from the Bulgarian People's Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, Vietnamese Socialist Republic, German Democratic Republic, Cuban Republic, Laos Popular-Democratic Republic, Mongolian People's Republic, Polish People's Republic, Romanian Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The main theme of the conference was "Formation of the Marxist-Leninist World Outlook in the Process of Teaching of Scientific Principles and Work Means Outside of School." As it turned out, the subject is highly topical at the present time, because requirements in terms of quality of the results of communist education are greatly increasing, both from the viewpoint of the needs of the creation of developed socialism, as well as from the viewpoint of the political and ideological struggle in the contemporary world divided along class lines.

The second point of the agenda was the exchange of information about changes in the field of education in individual countries, then the third point of the program was information about implementation of the plan of multilateral cooperation of socialist countries, adopted at the First Conference of Ministers of Education of Socialist Countries for the period of 1979-1980.

[Question] Did any specific conclusions come out of the conference agenda?

[Answer] With regard to the main point of the agenda, the conference adopted a resolution, in which the significance of education in terms of world outlook was emphasized unanimously. The forms of ideological education in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism vary in individual countries, but the basic concepts and starting points are identical. This applies for example to the idea that in the process of creation of the scientific world outlook the goals and the content of education work must be reflected in the programs of educational activities, in the selection of the subject matter, in the determination of the requirements concerning the students, in the content of their activities outside of classes. There is no substitute for combination of educational work with the practice of socialist development. All socialist countries take great care in training of teachers because of their share in contributing to the quality of the results of educational efforts.

The participating countries will mutually exchange teaching programs, textbooks of civic doctrine and similar subjects for purposes of mutual information and possible application. Questions of ideological education and methodology of creating a Marxist-Leninist world outlook will be examined jointly, with the goal of finding the best methods, forms, and means of influencing the student, so that he would not remain a passive object of ideological information, but instead would become an active co-creator, a propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

These conclusions are being implemented and will continue to be implemented in specific activities of specialists, scientific teams on the basis of the plan of bilateral and multilateral cooperation of socialist countries during the period of 1981-1985. The final protocol was signed by the chief delegates, namely the ministers of education of all participating countries.

The interest which the Hungarian party and state organs displayed with regard to the conference also indicate how important the deliberations are and how significant the joint conclusions are for further cooperation. The press, radio, and television provided information about the proceedings of the conference, and the chief delegates were received at a reception held in the building of the parliament by the Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Acel, and the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Miklos Ovari. The final session and the ceremonial evening party were attended by representatives of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest, led by Vaclav Moravec, ambassador of the CSSR in the Hungarian People's Republic.

[Question] What was the composition of the Czechoslovak delegation, and how did it participate in the work of the conference?

[Answer] The Czechoslovak delegation was led by CSR Minister of Education Milan Vondruska, the members of the delegation were Josef Brezina, chief of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Schools, Department of Education and Sciences of the CPCZ Central Committee; Marta Vlacikova, SSR deputy minister of education; Jan Gallo, director of the Division of Elementary Schools and Educational Facilities of the SSR Ministry of Education. In view of the fact that both the ministries of education and youth organizations have common goals in the education of young people, representatives of youth organizations were also invited to attend the Third Conference of Ministers of Education of Socialist Countries at the suggestion of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Komsomol. On behalf of the CSSR, the conference was attended by Josef Husar, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Socialist Youth.

The Czechoslovak delegation took an active part in the deliberations. It made stimulating proposals concerning all three points of the program, as shown by the response in the discussion. In particular, a demand for intensive education of youth in the struggle for peace and against any means of endangering it was accepted and adopted with deep interest and included separately in the resolution. This demand was emphasized by comrade Minister Vondruska in his report, who reacted to the address made by L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin and to the declaration of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government.



Of course, if I am to talk about active participation of the Czechoslovak delegation, I cannot limit this activity to the conference alone. The conference is merely a culmination of a long-term systematic activity, which we could also call a certain form of accounting. And since the CSSR is sharing successfully in the work of the majority of working groups and international councils of experts, we were able to submit these "accounts" confidently to the third conference of ministers. It also represents, of course, an obligation for the next period: to work out the conclusions and recommendations of the third conference of ministers in the form of specific activities, to carry out the tasks assigned to the CSSR according to the plan of multilateral cooperation of socialist countries, to utilize creatively all the positive findings which are brought about by this cooperation.

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CSO: 2400

RESULTS OF NEW APPRENTICE EDUCATION SYSTEM EVALUATED

Prague UCITELSKÉ NOVINY in Czech 8 Nov 79 pp 1,3

[Article by Josef Vohradník, CSR People's Control Committee]

[Text] The Czechoslovak apprentice schools are passing at the present time through their reconstruction stage, in the course of which they will become an equivalent part and at the same time the most significant development trend in the secondary school system. This complex process encompasses modernization of all educational fields, formation of study fields involving the maturita examinations, improvements of all components of the educational processes, creation of conditions for the formation of a uniform type of facilities for apprentice education, namely specialized secondary schools, and a number of other tasks. The following article discusses some problems related to this area of preparation of the future development of the Czechoslovak educational system.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ, the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee approved on 4 June 1976 the document "Further Development of the Czechoslovak Educational and School System." The goal of the document is to raise the level of general education, strengthen its working and polytechnical character at all school grades and types, provide secondary education for all young people within the framework of the 10-year school attendance, and to create conditions so that most of the young people could acquire complete secondary education.

The purpose of the control organized by the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CPCZ, in which the CSR People's Control Committee also took part, was to find out how this task is being carried out in the sector of preparation of the youth for occupations as manual workers in apprentice training facilities, medium levels of management, and in central organs. Control inspections were carried out in 222 facilities for apprentices, in individual departments of education and the corresponding branches of all

regional national committees, in 14 general directorates of economic production units, in the CSR and SSR ministries of education, in the Specialized Education Research Institute in Prague and the Pedagogical Research Institute in Bratislava, the thr Komenium National Enterprise in Prague and the School Resources National Enterprise in Banska Bystrica, in 12 ministries at the federal and national level, in Czech and Slovak unions of consumer and producer cooperatives and their regional organs. A total of 324 institutions were inspected from their basic unit all the way to their central unit.

Apprentice training facilities perform important tasks in terms of preparing young skilled manual workers with a broad profile in the formation of their Marxist-Leninist world outlook, acquisition of theoretical knowledge and practical experience. The formation of political attitudes, strengthening of the scientific world outlook, and development of class awareness of the apprentices represent some of the primary tasks in the preparation of young people for occupations as manual workers.

The care of the socialist society for the preparation and education of a new generation of the class of manual workers is bringing positive results. With some exceptions, young apprentices appreciate the conditions which the society is creating, so that young people can see their life expectations fulfilled. An absolute majority of the apprentices identify themselves with the values of socialism. Their attitude to the class of manual workers and socialism is formed gradually under the influence of various factors. It is influenced by the social status of the family in which the apprentice grew up, by the level of the educational and cultural effects in the elementary school and in the educational facility for apprentices, by the specific social experience which the apprentice gains in contact with members of the class of manual workers, by the variety of the conditions existing in individual fields of study and grades, by the nature of the occupation and the psychological peculiarities of young people.

Organizational and management activities of the management of enterprises and establishments play a significant role in the preparation of the youth for occupations as manual workers, and systematic care of apprentice education facilities plays a significant role in the same way by improving the quality of the educational and cultural process.

There exist problems with regard to the observation and implementation of teaching programs and employment of apprentices, the level, distribution, and equipment of apprentice education facilities. Also, there are problems concerning the use of the leisure time of apprentices for educational purposes, the way they are integrated in the collectives of production workshops after apprentice training in harmony with their qualifications and opportunities for further professional growth.

Apprentice education facilities have at their disposal prepared annual plans of educational and cultural work, which are derived from the conclusions

of the 15th CPCZ Congress, plenary sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, from instructions issued by school organs, and resolutions of local party organs concerning questions of school policy. The quality of these plans varies considerably in individual educational facilities for apprentices. Generally speaking, one can state that secondary specialized and specialized schools plan the school programs better than centers for apprentices.

In the area of education outside of classes, educational facilities for apprentices pay attention to special interest activities, which are oriented to the organization of special interest circles engaged in sports, sport-defense and cultural activities, to a lesser extent in polytechnical (STTM /expansion unknown/) and ideological-political activities. The small number of educators and frequently also the lack of space affect the quantitative development of education outside of classes. It is more simple to handle the education of apprentices residing in youth homes than of those who commute.

Even though a relatively high percentage of apprentices participate in socialist competition, the level and educational utilization of contests in some facilities are not satisfactory, and the contests are a formality.

It will be necessary to improve the quality of the entire development process of the movement of BSP [expansion unknown] reserves in close cooperation with the Union of Socialist Youth and the Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement. For the time being, this form is applied only in about 45 percent of the facilities.

In some enterprises and facilities, the activity of trade unions is limited to providing financial means for the organization of an excursion or some other cultural or propaganda activity. All ranking personnel of educational facilities and youth and trade-union organizations are still not sufficiently involved in socialist competition. Little use is made of the experience gained in the organization and activity of BSP reserves. No proper attention is paid to STTM in educational facilities for apprentices, even though some facilities and apprentices are achieving significant results in it.

Good preparation of future manual workers requires that they get acquainted more purposefully with new machinery and progressive technological procedures. For the time being, the predominant majority of educational facilities for apprentices is using an indirect method in the form of excursions, projection of movies dealing with specialized subjects and training instructions, meetings with the best workers, utilization of professional periodicals, visits of technical exhibitions, and so on. New mechanical and progressive technological equipment of educational facilities for apprentices is in most cases inadequate.

Even though one can say in general that individual educational facilities for apprentices are making efforts to create conditions for the development of skills and initiative of apprentices, either through the development of



special-interest activities or particularly through the development of socialist competition, learning how to operate new machinery and how to apply progressive methods, there exist great reserves in this area.

The preparation of the youth for occupations as manual workers, which corresponds to the present and especially future demands in individual branch of the national economy, presents considerable requirements in terms of construction, space, and machinery of work centers for apprentices.

Some organizations and their ranking personnel do not pay proper attention to the development of educational facilities for apprentices. No conditions are created in long-range plans which would raise effectively the level of theoretical and professional education in the spirit of scientific-technical progress, in changes of production technologies and modernization of production means. Some organizations are transferring obsolete machinery workshops for apprentices. They do not plan with a head start the construction of the corresponding facilities for the education of young people, and so a considerable portion of educational facilities for apprentices provide practical training in inadequate or inadequately equipped workplaces.

Apprentices are being assigned to workplaces in manufacturing establishments, depending on their qualifications, while they are still in the stage of professional development and attending the third grade of study, and also when they have completed their training. Their assignments vary in practice, depending on the specific circumstances in individual production lines. Those who have completed their studies with the highest scores are assigned to work in higher wage grades.

Great fluctuation of young trained manual workers poses a considerable problem. For example, in the West Bohemia Kraj, the fluctuation of apprentices who have completed their training in ten facilities over a period of 6 years shows an average of 37.2 percent. In the Central Slovakia Kraj, the fluctuation amounts to 20 percent, and in the South Bohemia Kraj 25 percent.

The fluctuations are caused by inadequate wages, lack of housing facilities, and the resulting difficulties in starting a family, inability to use the acquired skills, lack of information about the working conditions before joining a manufacturing establishment, about the work environment and further development of the apprentices who have completed their training. This indicates that considerable reserves exist also in the work of the functionaries of the CPCZ, the Revolutionary Trade-Union Movement, and of the Union of Socialist Youth, particularly in terms of a more consistent care for the personnel and a more consistent implementation of the social policy.

The directors of the organizations do not care in the same way for the apprentices and for the apprentice education facilities. The work of educational facilities for apprentices is evaluated at conferences of the directors of some organizations in a rather complex manner at a general level, without any thorough analyses of the results obtained.

One can state that since the 15th CPCZ Congress and the approval of the document concerning further development of the Czechoslovak educational and cultural system, directors of enterprises are concerned more than ever before with questions of reconstruction of the apprentice education system in their own enterprises. But even though the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee approved the document as early as in June 1976, nevertheless some ranking economic personnel of enterprises, establishments, organizations, producer and consumer cooperatives and pedagogical workers of educational facilities for apprentices were not informed about it by superior organs, nor was the document placed at their disposal. They learn about the programs during the reconstruction of the apprentice education system from the daily press, radio, and television.

Superior organs belatedly set up a procedure to be followed in the implementation of the document and the time limits of the tasks dealing with the material-technical, space, and manpower aspects of the reconstruction program. That is why subordinated organizations did not work out their own procedure in the implementation of these tasks and did not project them in the tasks of the economic plan and budget.

As to the material-technical provisions, the organizations in some cases may have worked out their own procedure for the material-technical, space, and manpower provisions of the SOU [expansion unknown], but no opinion or approval was given for the procedure and programs by the superior organs, or the superior organs did not approve the plan.

On the other hand, many facilities have been taken away in the past from the apprentice education system without compensation. This applies to 176 facilities in the entire CSSR, which were used previously for training of young apprentices and are used now for other purposes.

Some specialized schools operating at present can be converted organizationally to secondary specialized schools without any major problems with regard to the material-technical equipment and expansion of the school capacity. This applies to new facilities built in recent years for the purpose of preparing young people for occupations as manual workers.

However, for purposes of the long-term implementation of the document, it is necessary first of all to provide for integration of the training of young apprentices in individual branches of kraj national committees with enterprises and establishments of individual ministries and in producer and consumer cooperatives. The greatest problems with regard to the implementation of the document appear to be in the facilities of the Ministry of Commerce and in enterprises managed by national committees. Serious problems and shortcomings also continue in terms of inadequate capacity and material supplies, which is reflected most clearly in branches of kraj national committees and in enterprises of some ministries which show a tendency to implement the document predominantly through new investment construction.

What has not been fully evaluated and utilized as yet is the possibility of creating associated secondary specialized schools in the form of combination of financial resources, both in terms of their own construction programs as well as routine operation and maintenance.

The process of working out further development of the preparation of youth for the vocation of manual workers in all organs consists predominantly in organizational and methodological management, in coordination of the activities and control of subordinated economic production units, concerns, or regional organs. Experience gained so far indicates that the forms and means of management are not being utilized fully in the reconstruction of the preparation of young people for the vocation of manual workers in terms of its organization and content.

In the process of improving the quality of professional training and education outside of school classes, methodological centers of individual ministries play a role for which there is no substitute. They publish all kinds of material which helps to improve the quality of the training, and they also share to a significant extent in the coordinating activities of the central organ. However, the level of their work varies.

Management and control of the training of apprentices for the vocation of manual workers have not been taken care of as yet by an adequate number of employees of individual ministries, general directorates, and departments of kraj national committees for branches of industry. The present employees of general directorates and branch departments of kraj national committees are also engaged in other activities which are not related to the training of apprentices. This has an unfavorable influence on the implementation of ministerial supervision. With some exceptions, this supervisory function is not being carried out.

The personnel situation of the teaching staffs in facilities for apprentices is not favorable in the area of preparation of young people for the vocation of manual workers. It is true that attention is paid to the problem of increasing the qualifications of the personnel of facilities for apprentices, but the results so far have not reached the required level. The cause of it is the growing number of new members of the staffs who are gradually receiving pedagogical training, and also the fluctuation of educational workers outside of apprentice schools is not negligible.

The ranking personnel of general directorates, economic production units, and branch departments of kraj national committees considered this problem and have adopted a series of measures designed to improve further the quality of the preparation of young people for the vocation of manual workers. However, desirable results were not achieved in spite of all measures.

The plans for the development of the network of facilities for apprentices assume that the number of apprentices will be growing during the next five year plans. The present network of facilities for apprentices is being used to the full, and one must continue to increase the capacity of the existing facilities.



All departments mention the needs for larger numbers of pedagogical workers and for modernization and construction of facilities for apprentices. However, the planned dates for the completion of new facilities are being postponed.

The management and administration of facilities for apprentices are still being handled at the level of economic organizations. Care for material and technical supplies for the training and educational process, procurement of implements, machinery, and other installations used in classrooms remain mostly under the jurisdiction of these organizations. The concept of the development of facilities for apprentices according to the principles of organizational and content reconstruction of the apprentice school system makes greater demands in terms of the number of workplaces, classrooms, and beds, because the courses have been extended by 4 months, new fields of study are being introduced, pupils are transferred from the eighth grade of elementary schools to SOU, and because recruitment quotas for young apprentices are increased.

Most of the shortcomings in the material area exist in the sector of local economy, local construction, trade, and public catering. The reason for it is that the enterprises are fragmented and there is an excessive number of small facilities for apprentices, and individual form of professional training continues to be predominant.

Branch departments of kraj national committees submitted to educational departments requirements in terms of increases of the number of pedagogical staffs during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans. These increased numbers of teaching personnel in individual krajs ensue from the needs of the new concept of the apprentice school system. It is a question of increasing the number of teachers of general educational and specialized subjects, masters of specialized education, and educators. No details were discussed as yet by the planning departments of individual krajs concerning increased numbers of educational workers for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the economy managed by national committees.

The level of management and control of ideological and methodological preparation of youth for the vocation of manual workers has improved somewhat after the 14th and especially 15th Congress of the CPCZ in the implementation of the conclusions reached at the congress and of the corresponding resolutions of the CSSR and CSR governments applied in individual departments. Central organs concentrated on creating conditions for the implementation of the document on further development of the Czechoslovak educational and school system in the sector of preparation of young people for the vocation of manual workers, but only partial results have been achieved.

Organizational, personnel, and material conditions have not been created as yet in individual departments, so that the tasks of organizational and substantive reconstruction of the apprentice school system could be carried out to the full extent, particularly at medium management levels, which will have the largest share of responsibility for the implementation of



the reconstruction tasks. Even though the given tasks were discussed in all central organs, there still exist serious shortcomings in the staffing of units responsible for the preparation of young people for the vocation of manual workers, and in certain departments also in the establishment and organization of effective departmental supervision and methodological centers. The problem which has to be dealt with much more intensively is the problem of eliminating the continued individual method of professional training and getting the necessary capacity of facilities for apprentices. It is necessary to intensify continuously cooperation between the ministries of education of the CSR and SSR, particularly in the preparation of basic documents, textbooks, norms for teaching aids and other material for the newly drafted teaching and study fields in specialized secondary schools. Also, it is necessary to expand the coordination and methodological cooperation between departmental supervision and supervision by the CSR and SSR ministries of education. Central organs are getting positive results in the management of education outside of schools, even though there also still exist reserves in this area in terms of providing an adequate number of educators, physical education outside of school during professional training, and in terms of correct central methodological orientation.

The results of the control have been discussed at the level of ranking economic staffs, teaching staffs of facilities for apprentices, and functionaries of social organizations. The measures adopted for the purpose of improving the situation are creating conditions for a further qualitative growth of the level of preparation of young people for the vocation of manual workers. Very demanding and important tasks of political and social portent confront all categories of pedagogical workers in the area of the apprentice school system in the process of implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ.

5668  
CSO: 2400

## BRIEFS

BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, sent a congratulatory letter to Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, on his 60th birthday. In the letter he paid tribute to the active participation of Viliam Salgovic in the national liberation struggle and thanked him for his selfless work in important party and state posts. At the same time, he congratulated him on having been awarded a high state distinction, the Order of the Republic. The congratulatory letter was presented to Viliam Salgovic in Prague today by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Josef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented the Order of the Republic to Viliam Salgovic in Bratislava. This high state distinction was conferred on him on the occasion of his 60th birthday by the president of the republic in recognition of his years of selfless and merited party-political and public activity. Comrade Josef Lenart at the same time handed to Comrade Viliam Salgovic a letter from the CPSL Central Committee. [Text] [LD101843 Prague Domestic Service in Czech SNAD SLOVAK 1500 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD]

CSO: 2400

DUTIES OF FDJ LOCAL DELEGATES DETAILED

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 28, No 11, Nov 79 signed to press 27 Sep 79 pp 971-976

[Article by Dr Kurt Stark, Marxism-Leninism and Civics Department, Ernst Schneller Teachers College, Zwickau: "On the Responsibility of the Free German Youth (FDJ) for Its Nominated Delegates in the Local People's Representations of the GDR"]

[Text] The SED Program defines the further development and perfection of socialist democracy as the chief course for the development of socialist state power.<sup>1</sup> Higher demands arise from that objective both for the Marxist-Leninist party and the socialist state. The social organizations also bear a great responsibility for the continued development of socialist democracy. Especially through them the SED and the socialist state are establishing their close ties with the citizens and insure their political-ideological indoctrination of the citizens. The social organizations mainly are an important factor in the further development and perfection of socialist democracy because it is through them that the members organized in them take part in the exercise of political and state power and in the shaping of socialist society. This makes the social organizations themselves schools in socialist democracy for the citizens.

The experiences in socialist construction and in shaping the socialist society in the USSR and the other socialist countries indicate that the workers class, led by the Marxist-Leninist party, can solve all its tasks with success only if it attracts all working people and involves them in this process. To a significant extent that takes place via the social organizations. As connective links between the SED and all working people, they take part, in many ways, in the process that forms society.<sup>2</sup> Their active participation is expressed especially by the work done in the socialist people's representations and their organs. The most important social organizations in the GDR are the ones with a mandate in the people's representations on all levels. There they are represented by deputies to the democratically elected power organs. There is close interaction between the social organizations and the elected people's representations and their organs. Through these nominated deputies in the elected

power organs, the members of social organizations have a direct influence on the elaboration and implementation of the socialist state's policy and on the further improvements in the working people's working and living conditions.

An important function in shaping the developed socialist society is given to the FDJ as a unified socialist youth mass organization. As a socialist youth association, it is the working class party's active helper and combat reserve. It represents the interests of all youth in the GDR directly. It organizes, educates and mobilizes the young generation for active participation in the further shaping of the developed socialist society. The FDJ turns the young people into class-conscious fighters totally dedicated to social progress.<sup>3</sup> For the young generation that, among other things, means taking part consciously and actively in the political exercise of power and learning early in the game the management and planning of socialist society. And that also is the reason why both the GDR youth law and the FDJ statute emphasize that youth has the task to participate actively in the shaping of socialist democracy and to perfect its ability in taking part in political and public life.

The GDR youth law grants the right to those who direct the FDJ to submit to the local people's representations and other organs recommendations on youth policy resolutions and decisions and to take part in preparing the resolutions and decisions pertaining to youth policy.<sup>4</sup> The FDJ's collaboration with the elected power organs and the share the youth association itself has in arriving at decisions and in enforcing and implementing socialist youth policy thus receive topmost attention. The FDJ effects its participation in the exercise of state power mainly through the deputies it nominates. The quality of their work and the fulfillment of their constantly growing demands in this field greatly depend on how well the youth association directs, trains and supports its FDJ deputies.

Many FDJ activists are deputies. Their work within the people's representations is, to them, the main field for exercising their political power. They help enforce the socialist youth policy rigorously, especially the youth promotion plans. They help recruit all young people into active and creative participation in the political, economic, social and cultural areas of socialist society. While duly respecting their overall responsibilities as the people's representatives, the deputies nominated by the FDJ are constantly engaged in implementing the socialist youth policy. They see to it that the resolutions taken by the people's representations take into account the interests, initiatives, and suggestions of the young generation.

With the socialist youth association's growing tasks in an ever more extensive participation in state management and planning, the responsibility of the FDJ deputies in the local people's representations also increases. It is a fact that to a significant extent the youth association's power of radiation in the local territories--mainly in the city districts, communities, towns and kreises-- as well as its social recognition largely



depend on what its young deputies do. The more the FDJ learns to involve its young deputies in the activists' groups of the association, to train them for their activities and to give them instruction and assistance, the better it will meet its increasing responsibility as the representative of youth interests.

The continued shaping of the developed socialist society is closely tied up with the all-round development of the socialist youth policy. Implementing it always means involving youth actively in the process of shaping society. For that reason the GDR youth law has rendered more precise, in conformity with our high social demands, the proven principle of socialist youth policy of "trusting youth and charging it with responsibility." "The essential matter here is that for all vital youth areas the firm unity is established between socialist consciousness, great knowledge and skill and meeting practical tests by assuming concrete responsibility and by developing initiatives for taking part in the shaping of the developed socialist society."<sup>5</sup> This calls for a higher grade of collaboration between the youth association and the FDJ deputies and the local people's representations and their councils. On that premise alone can socialist youth policy receive the proper consideration in all decisions made by the local people's representations. With it, the FDJ deputies are then also more highly accredited in their function as people's delegates and representatives of youth interests.

As the unified socialist youth organization, the FDJ is dedicated to the interests and concerns of all young people. Therefore everything that has a strong bearing on the life of the young people--the matters of their working and living conditions, and their educational and leisure time needs--belong within the FDJ deputies' field of activity, and this with regard to the social strata of youth and its composition in terms of age-groups. This also indicates how complicated the task is of representing the interests of the young generation in the local people's representations. It shows clearly how responsible the activity of the FDJ deputies is and in how broad a field of tasks they are engaged.

From the fact that the FDJ assumes a mandate in the local people's representations of the GDR, two fundamental tasks can be derived: The FDJ, under SED leadership and together with the organs of the socialist state--especially the local people's representations--and with the parties and mass organizations united within the National Front, must enable youth to take part in the further development and perfection of socialist democracy. The FDJ has to assist its young deputies in such a way that they can fulfill their mission as deputies with highest social efficacy.

The political responsibility the FDJ has of being directly involved in representing the exercise of power requires that the executives of the youth association continually work with their deputies. This also follows from the deputies' function of being members in the local people's representations, the elected power organs in any given territory, while they at the same time represent the interests of youth and of the youth association.

FDJ leadership always is aware of the special responsibility it has for its nominated delegates. That is attested to by the resolutions taken by the FDJ Central Council secretariat on the responsibility of the youth organization's leadership for the FDJ-nominated delegates.<sup>6</sup> The 3 March 1977 resolution, for example, takes account of the demands of the Ninth SED Congress and the 10th FDJ Parliament regarding youth's participation in the exercise of political power. It further specifies and develops the FDJ executive tasks in conformity with the stage of social development attained and the increasingly more comprehensive tasks in all domains of public life. Thus, first of all, the youth organization's executives have to help the FDJ representatives in preparing and analyzing the conferences of the people's representations and assist them in their work on commissions. They are under the obligation to include the deputies in their direct collaboration with the people's representations and their organs. To that end, they regularly discuss with them the SED and FDJ resolutions. They are informing them about the tasks, initiatives and interests of youth and thereby make sure that the concerns of the young people are extensively taken into account in the resolutions by the local people's representations.

Secondly, the youth organization's executives bring their influence to bear on that the FDJ deputies are closely allied with the life in the basic organizations. The deputies are invited to attend board meetings and activists' conferences and involved in all forms of political-ideological FDJ work. There they have the opportunity to present their problems.

Third, the youth organization's executives are working together with the deputies nominated by the FDJ in implementing the socialist youth policy. They proceed from the idea that the deputies, by taking part in the implementation of the youth law, will play an increasingly better role as the representatives of youth interests. Together they insure the long-range planning of and extensive attention for the concerns of youth policy in the plans of the territories, enterprises and facilities. They concentrate particularly on working on youth promotion plans.

Fourth, the youth organization's executives help the FDJ deputies in the work they do in election districts. They work closely together with the local state organs and the commissions of the National Front of the GDR to provide the deputies with favorable preconditions for their office hours, status reports and talks with the voters.

Fifth, the FDJ executives see to it that the standing commissions of the local people's representations and the commissions of the National Front of the GDR rely in their work on well qualified FDJ members. Thereby more young people take an active part in the shaping and further perfecting of socialist democracy.<sup>7</sup>

It follows from the stipulations in that resolution that the FDJ executives have to pay special attention to the training and qualifications of the

FDJ deputies. Such training and qualifications--as any other measures too in all the guidance and support provided--principally have to improve the effectiveness with which the young people's representatives carry out their mandate. This expresses the constantly growing responsibility the youth organization has in qualifying the young people's representatives, as the FDJ deputies' participation in the exercise of political power and their constantly improving expertise belong closely together.

As for any deputy in the local people's representations so also for the young deputies there is the obligation to stand in the forefront in all public domains, be it in matters of taking part in political decisions in the local power organs, in their jobs or in political-ideological mass activities. That keeps making always new demands on the youth association's responsibility with respect to the work it must undertake with the deputies it has nominated. The FDJ executives must constantly check and see to what extent all measures in qualifying the young deputies contribute to improving their effectiveness in the area of political power and how well their skills are developed for engaging in political-ideological mass activity, especially with the young people.

The posture and conduct, the political activity and effectiveness of the FDJ deputies largely depend on how well they are instructed, trained and supported in their activity as people's representatives and in their political-ideological mass activity. Especially for deputies who are still young, the conveying of experiences plays an important role.

Along with the local organs of state power and the managers of enterprises and facilities, the youth association, in exercising its mandate, has to make special efforts in training, supporting and promoting the FDJ deputies. The young deputies need regular support in their work by the FDJ, which must lie in being constantly directed, trained and informed, and in being directly drawn into the activities of the FDJ executives. The centerpiece of the FDJ executives' work with the young deputies lies in providing them with political skills so that they can live up to Lenin's demand made on the people's representatives, which is to work on their own, administer laws themselves, control the results in the administration of law, and keep themselves accountable to their constituents.<sup>8</sup>

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. "Programm der SED," Berlin, p 41.
2. Ibid., p 84.
3. Ibid., p 44.
4. Cf. "Jugendgesetz der DDR" (Youth Law of the GDR), 28 January 1974, Berlin, 1974, pp 59 f.

5. Cf. H. Sindermann, "Youth Law of the GDR," loc. cit., p 6.
6. Cf. FDJ Central Council Secretariat Resolution of 9 January 1969, "System des Zusammenwirkens mit den Mitgliedern der FDJ-Fraktion der Volkskammer" (The System of Cooperation with the Members of the FDJ Faction of the People's Chamber), K 4-8/69; FDJ Central Council Secretariat Resolution of 30 April 1970, "Die Aufgaben des Jugendverbandes in der Arbeit mit den von der FDJ nominierten jungen Abgeordneten" (The Tasks of the Youth Association in Working with the Young Deputies Nominated by the FDJ), K 10-28/70; and FDJ Central Council Secretariat Resolution of 3 March 1977 on the work by the executives of the youth association with the deputies nominated by the FDJ, "Beschlussreihe K des Zentralrats der FDJ."
7. Cf. 3 March 1977 Secretariat Resolution, op. cit.
8. Cf. V. I. Lenin, "Werke" (Works), Vol 25, Berlin, 1960, p 437.

588<sup>5</sup>

CSO: 2300



BRIEFS

ENGELS PRIZE TO COLLECTIVES--Berlin (ADN)--The 1979 Friedrich Engels prize was awarded on Tuesday [27 November] to 14 collectives of armed forces branches and establishments of the National People's Army. The awards were presented by order of General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, and by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the NVA main political administration. Col Gen Heinz Kessler thanked the prize winners for their outstanding achievements in scientific and military-technical work and in solving research and development problems for the strengthening of socialist national defense. A large share of the achievements that were honored have already produced a substantial increase in the combat strength of the armed forces, he said. At the same time the work demonstrates the consistent utilization of the experience of Soviet military science. [Text] [AU300930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Nov 79 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARIAN PRINCE COMMEMORATED

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 18 Nov 79 p 11

[Article by Peter Ruffy: "He Slipped Out of Everyone's Grasp: 350th Anniversary of Gabor Bethlen's Death"]

[Text] He completed his schooling at the age of 16. He never learned Latin, and "he knows no other writing than Hungarian." He became prince of Transylvania at the age of 33, and was only 49 when he died on 15 November 1629.

This is the 350th anniversary of his death.

Historical Transylvania scarcely had a greater heroic figure than he. He was an exceptional cultivator of historical realism, which is rather rare in Hungary. He was the miraculous being of diplomatic maneuvering, persuasion and convincing.

Hungarians have always had difficulty getting into their heads the unwritten historical law that one may do only the possible. Gabor Bethlen is witness to this ice-cold, emotionless realism. He always knew what he ought to do, but he only did what was possible. It is not always possible to do what ought to be done, but what is possible must always be done.

If this way of thinking--his--had been followed, Hungarian history would have turned out differently.

"His politics was a peculiar combination of the great, almost fantastic plan and of his practical mentality which took every little detail into account." He was master, artist and still unsurpassed hero of the balance of power politics. "Bethlen trusted no one, hardly sided with anyone and slipped out of everyone's grasp."

The data and quotes which I have inserted here and which I shall continue to use can all be found in, "Erdely" by Karoly Kos, in the sixth volume of "A Magyar Nemzet Története" (David Angyal), in Benedek Jancso's work entitled, "Erdely Története," in the Hatvany-Belia selection "Magyarok Beszélnek," and in the "Oneletiras" of Janos Kemeny, a later Hungarian prince.

What did Gabriel Bethlen, "Dei gratia princeps Transsylvaniae" look like, the man who created a European power out of the Gabor Bathori destituted little country of approximately a half million, and who in possession of tremendous prestige, allied himself against the house of Hapsburg with the Turkish, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, English and French courts, and who almost accepted the offered assistance of the Russian czar?

"He had a large head; his closely cropped hair was twisted into a forelock according to ancient Hungarian custom; large eyes twinkled under a high forehead; he had a broad mouth and he wore a long, black but prematurely graying beard."

His Transylvanian lesser nobility political beginnings were at once "phantastic" and of "practical mentality." The 33 year old man brushed all convention from his chess board, heaped all the figures into a pile, and did the unbelievable—he burst into Transylvania at the head of the enemy Turkish forces! A christian! A Hungarian! At the beginning of the 17th century!

"That an unthinking and dissolute government (that is, Gabor Bathori's) did not thrust Transylvania into disaster was prevented by Gabor Bethlen, who enters Transylvania from Turkish territory with a Turkish army. Gabor Bathori resigns, his own hajdus kill him, and Gabor Bethlen becomes prince in 1613."

Although he built and financed a significant mercenary army and conducted several wars against the Hapsburgs, and "was in 44 battles," as he stated at the end of 1623, the Transylvanians enchanted garden, to use the words of Moricz, came into a flowering during his 16 year reign, the kind of which independent Transylvanian society, the Transylvanian Hungarian, Szekely, Romanian and Saxon peoples had scarcely experienced.

Many Hungarians said that Gabor Bethlen "became Turkish in his youth." Many Turks suspected that he would betray them to the Hapsburgs. With the understanding, accommodating silence and consent of the Turks, he waged wars against the Hapsburgs. At the end of his life, together with the Swedish king and proffered Russian aid he had intended to beat the Turks from Europe.

What then was the secret of this large headed, high foreheaded, wide mouthed, prematurely gray bearded, forelocked great prince? Underneath the forelock what sort of ideas were nestled in the recesses of his brain?

"He endeavored for a strong intermediary role between the two emperors" (namely, the Turkish and Hapsburg emperors) in order that "he could threaten the court with the Turks, and the Porte with the power of the court." The English ambassador to Constantinople wrote of him: "Bethlen would tear off his shirt if it was suspected of him that he knew the intentions of his master."

He was involved in much secretiveness, but he did not have a single "secret." Moreover, his secret is easily discernable from his immense correspondence, his monumental diplomacy extending to the whole continent of Europe and from his extant "Testamentom:" Bethlen was the political genius of Hungarian life which was often lacking in great statesmen.

He limited himself to political realities, and thus was a worldly wise genius. He was able to rise to such historical importance specifically for this reason.

As a Protestant prince and allied with Protestant powers, he initiated wars for religious freedom against the Catholic absolutism of the Hapsburgs. Because of this he could have made Protestantism tyrannical in Transylvania.

Gabor Bethlen, who "became Turkish," the Protestant prince who went to war for religious freedom, did exactly the opposite: he practiced the virtue of generous toleration.

He had Catholic, but even "anti-Semitic" Sabbatarian chancellors. He gave churches back to the Catholics. He even gave financial support for publishing the Catholic Gyorgy Kaldi's Bible translations. He wished to have the Holy Bible published in the Cyrillic alphabet Romanian language for Eastern Rite Romanians. To counterbalance Saxon trade and industrial monopoly, he invited Anabaptist Moravian refugees and settled Jewish merchants into Transylvania, insuring their full religious freedom.

In order to preserve Hungarian independence, an independent Transylvania and the continuity of Hungarian national life in a country torn into three parts, he had intended to turn against the Turks after eliminating Hapsburg rule. "Had his plan succeeded, a new great power would have arisen in Eastern Europe, which would have had a determinant effect on the development of Central Europe's fate. But he died, at the relatively young age of 49, (15 November 1629) just when Gustavus Adolphus (the Swedish king) declared himself ready to back this great and daring plan."

Zsigmond Morica's "Erdely" ends as Gabor Bethlen goes to war--his wife, Zsuzsanna Karolyi, bidding him farewell. The first wife of the great prince died in 1622. Gabor Bethlen married again four years later. He had his two week long wedding celebration with the German Catherine von Brandenburg at conquered Kassa. The unhappy marriage (Catherine von Brandenburg often changed her favorites) began splendidly. A "report" about the famous



wedding was printed in Augsburg the same year and comes down to us: "When on the first of March the bride arrived to about a half mile of the city, the prince went out to meet her in the company of 1000 horsemen, 1500 hajdu musketeers dressed completely in blue, 500 German musketeers dressed completely in red, accompanied by numerous chief nobles and generals. He met the princess out in the open and on two sides numerous tents were erected. Here the prince dismounted, and the princess stepped out of her carriage. The princess kissed the prince's hand, who offered her his left hand...."

For the feast at the wedding celebration, "his highness' chef, master Laszlo, had 100 peacocks in their feathers, 125 Indian hens, that is, turkeys, 125 heath hens, 125 capons, 125 partridges, 125 rabbits and 125 chickens baked into pies, as well as 150 deer and 126 pike."

Gabor Bethlen died three years later. The circumstances of his death come down to us from its description in the "Oneletiras" of Janos Kemeny, a later prince. Janos Kemeny became a prisoner of the Tartars, and wrote his autobiography in captivity. He grew up at the Gyulafehervar court of Gabor Bethlen, and was present at the prince's death.

Gabor Bethlen suffered from kidney disease and "dropsy." On the day he died, when he could no longer speak, he wrote thus on a sheet of paper: "If God is with us, who is against us? Certainly no one, certainly there is no...."

According to Janos Kemeny, "...on the day he died, his body was opened up, his bowels, heart and other internal parts were removed and were handled by the doctors, the barber and by all of us, his intimate servants. Catherine, the princess, not only watched without revulsion but joined in to handle and poke the heart, the opened stomach and other members of the dissected body. She showed no sorrow, and this profane, evil hearted, depraved female animal did not shed a single tear."

The dissected great prince was only buried more than two months later, on 25 January 1630, in the Gyulafehervar cathedral.

9093

CSO: 2500

REVISIONS, CRITICISM DELAY PUBLICATION OF ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Sep 79 p 26

[Article: "The Great Encyclopedia Which Has Not Come Out--A Short Review of the State of Our Educational Encyclopedias" by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] In Hungary these days the reading and publishing of encyclopedias have become equally popular activities which also mutually reinforce each other. There have probably never been so many encyclopedias published in our country on such a wide variety of specialized subjects as we have seen in the past two or three decades, and there are some which are still in the process of being published.

There is still a need, however, for a so-called educational encyclopedia which goes beyond the range of topics dealt with in the specialized ones, or even more, for one which is comprehensive. Reader demand--or looking at it from the point of view of the publisher, the market--for such a book would also be greater.

It was these very same types of educational encyclopedia-related questions which we went to seek answers for from the Akadémiai Kiadó [Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences], which plays a major role in the publishing of encyclopedias.

It has been more than three and a half years since our paper announced: "Preparations are under way for a new Hungarian great encyclopedia. (20 Jan 1976)." According to our report the encyclopedia was projected to comprise 40 plus 1 volumes (the plus 1 was to be a collection of articles pertaining to Hungary), 3000 contributing authors and 300,000 entries: "The work is coming along nicely"--we wrote in conclusion.--"According to the plans the first volume will come off the press and reach the bookstores by the end of 1977." It is already after the middle of 1979 now, and still no sign of the great encyclopedia. We inquired at the Akadémiai Kiadó, hoping to at least receive some information about it.

The earlier plans have since been reviewed, and the original ideas have gone through significant changes. According to the present concept, which

is already being worked on, the publication, which will appear under the official title, "The Akadémiai Kiadó Great Encyclopedia", will contain only ten volumes, although in a larger format than had been originally envisioned. From the point of view of size it will consist of 2000 contributing authors and not 3000 as it had been projected. They stressed that they were putting together an entirely new encyclopedia which has become necessary, since we have a different notion in 1979 as to what a modern encyclopedia is supposed to look like, not only with respect to its content, but also regarding the manner and quality of processing information. Especially in the natural sciences, there is an enormous amount of new things, facts and names which will have to be included.

The great encyclopedia will not be a standard encyclopedia-type publication (such as the Encyclopedia Britannica) with long articles, but rather it will follow the so-called "Konversations Encyclopedia"-format which is popular mainly in the German-speaking areas, and which lists a large number of brief entries. As planned before, a sizable group of highly qualified advisors is reviewing the works of the several hundred contributors, while a committee of editors made up of renowned scientists (headed by Bela Kopeczi, a member of the Academy) is coordinating the work of the people involved in editing.

There have been, and still are, several reasons behind the delay, some of which have been subjective and some of which objective and real obstacles. The publishing house, however, maintains that this delay is not a sign of any major negligence on their part, since these types of encyclopedias are published only once every 25 to 30 years world wide. They are not published much more frequently even in those countries which, because of their language, can count on a wider circle of buyers in several countries. They also add that the large variety of specialized encyclopedias and, to some extent, the small encyclopedia (the New Hungarian Encyclopedia, or UML) are, for the most part, capable of fulfilling the functions of a great encyclopedia. For the moment, however, they are reluctant to set a deadline. The only thing they tell us is that after the publication of the first volume they intend to release the entire encyclopedia within a few years; this is what the public wants, too.

The publishing of newer and newer editions of the New Hungarian Encyclopedia is another question which has drawn a great deal of criticism: is it really wise to publish constantly newer editions of a, by now, 20 year old educational encyclopedia which had been criticized already at the time it first came out?

On this question we are reminded by the Akadémiai Kiadó that the New Hungarian Encyclopedia was first published between 1959 and 1960 (the six volumes reached the book stores within three years, which was a rare accomplishment in itself), and while it did receive criticism, we can say not only that it is far from being even nearly as bad as our maliciously inclined public opinion (that is, a small but vocal part of it) would lead us to believe, but that it is not bad at all. This was the first major cultural encyclopedia of this sort since the liberation, therefore, in some respect its editors were doing pioneer work. It was followed by a completory (seventh) supplementary volume which came out in 1972.

The UML continues to be a much sought after item which our book stores have recognized and forwarded to the publishing house. It was under this pressure that it was decided to publish the tenth edition of the UML, which means a circulation of 4000 copies. Due to technical difficulties they cannot make significant changes in the text because in a volume which is printed from photographs using the offset method every textual alteration presents a complicated and delicate problem which may upset and thus slow down, the publication process. Not to mention the fact--argues the Akademiai Kiado--that since the capacities of the encyclopedia's editorial staff are being taken up by the preparation of the great encyclopedia there would not be any left for this purpose anyway.

9379

CSO: 8125



## BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY SENDS MESSAGE TO 12TH RCP CONGRESS

AU292020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 79 p 13 AU

[Report on message sent by the Communist Party of Great Britain to the 12th RCP Congress]

[Text] On behalf of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB] and all English communists, we congratulate you and through you all the Romanian people on the occasion of the 12th RCP Congress, the message reads. We wish you success in your important debates which will certainly lead to the adoption of decisions designed to increase the achievements of the RCP and the Romanian people for continuously raising the people's living and cultural level.

The message further states that as opposed to the situation in England, where the economy stagnates, unemployment is up and inflation is rampaging, Romania has recorded a continuous economic development through the implementation of the RCP policy. The message then stresses: Thus, you are a living example of the basic contrast between the anarchy specific to capitalism and the advantages of a planned socialist economy. But this truth does not apply only to the socioeconomic field; first of all, it is obvious in the great efforts made by your Communist Party for greater detente, by militating for a general and mutually balanced reduction of military expenditures and by consistently struggling to safeguard world peace on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, national sovereignty and independence and noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries.

The message then presents the CPGB position toward the current British Conservative Government and states that its policy tends to constantly lower the working people's living standard by drastically reducing public and social expenditures and by increasing military expenditures, something which determines the opposition of the broad masses to this policy. The message presents the CPGB strategy, as it was defined at its recent congress, according to which the party is struggling to form a broad democratic alliance aimed at thwarting this policy and insuring that a new labor government comes to power, a government that should take into account the demands of the organized workers movement.

The message further reads: There have always been close relations between our parties. Like you, we act on the basis of principles adopted by the international communist movement, namely that each Communist Party is independent and sovereign and must not interfere in the affairs of another communist party, be recognizing the fact that all communists have as a common goal the construction of the socialist society, in which the main means of production and exchange belong to the working people, who administer and control them, since they are the producers of all riches. The road to attaining this goal is decided by each communist party, in accordance with the conditions and historical characteristics prevailing in the respective country.

At the moment, we consider the struggle for peace as essential; the efforts of both our parties and peoples are concentrated on the important task of contributing to the initiation of a process toward total and overall disarmament.

Throughout its history, our party has manifested its internationalism by doing everything possible to express solidarity with the international workers class and with progressive movements and by laying emphasis on solidarity with peoples struggling to win political and economic independence from imperialist domination and with the advanced countries of the world, the socialist countries. This is a basic principle of our party and, in the current international situation, it acquires a substantial importance.

Socialist Romania's achievements in turning the country from an underdeveloped and oppressed one into a country with a just society and with a high rate of industrial and social development greatly help us in the overall struggle to attain the goal of changing our society. We are convinced of the fact that your congress will lay foundations for ever greater achievements from which only the Romanian people will benefit; these achievements will give impetus for communists in Great Britain to energetically struggle to attain our goal of a socialist and independent Britain and will contribute to our common goal, to the struggle for peace, national freedom and socialism.

Long live friendship between our peoples!

Long live peace, socialism and progress!

Long live the international solidarity of the workers class!

Long live the RCP!

[signed] The CPGB Executive Committee.

CSO: 2700

FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS RCP FOREIGN POLICY OF DETENTE

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 22, 20 Nov 79 pp 10-14

[Article by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs: "A Dynamic, Profoundly Constructive Policy of Broad International Scope"]

[Text] I

The approach of the opening of the proceedings of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), an event of exceptional significance for all our people at all levels of material and spiritual life, occasions a retrospective look at the fruitful activities carried out by our party and state in the field of foreign affairs during the period between the two congresses and outlines the inestimable contribution of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the struggle for strengthening detente, liberty, independence and the security of people, for justly and durably solving the major problems of contemporary times and for creating certain international relations of a new type and a world of peace, progress and collaboration on our planet.

The entire flow of events in recent years has fully confirmed the evaluations and directions of the 11th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP in December 1977, regarding the international situation and the foreign activities of our party and state. On the basis of a careful study of the evolution of international events and phenomena, of their scientific study in light of dialectic and historical materialism and of their realistic and clear evaluation, our party and state carried out during the period after the 11th Congress a dynamic foreign policy of broad international scope dedicated to the uninterrupted development of relations of fruitful cooperation and mutual advantage with all the countries of the world, concomitantly covering the entire spectrum of unusually complex and contradictory current world problems.

The periodic analyses of the international situation made by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, contained in the reports to the 11th Congress and the National Conference and in his 3 August 1978 speech before the central party and state active, as well as in his speech of 1 December 1978 at the Joint Solemn Session of the RCP Central Committee, the Grand National Assembly and the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front Dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Unification of Transylvania with Romania and the Creation of the Unified Romanian National State, constitute remarkable reference documents in the general orientation and substantiation of Romanian foreign policies and activities. The discussion of foreign affairs problems in the other speeches of the president of Romania, the messages addressed to the principal international meetings, the numerous interviews granted to certain prestigious press and television organs in different countries in the world and the decisions adopted by the Central Committee of the party and by its Political Executive Committee regarding the cardinal problems of international life rounded out in a harmonious grouping the general sphere within which the foreign activities of socialist Romania were carried out.

Of special importance, great current interest and far-sightedness is the analysis of contemporary life made by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu which shows the broad confrontation that is continually intensifying on an international scale between two fundamental trends. On one hand, there is the growth and ever more powerful affirmation of the will and decisiveness of people everywhere to be the full and sole masters of their national wealth and resources, to decide for themselves their course of development without any outside interference, to organize peaceful collaboration between peoples on new bases and under conditions of true equality and equity and to live free and independent. On the other hand, at the bottom of the new phase of the crisis of capitalism, there is generalized sharpening of political, economic, national and social contradictions at the level of the entire planet and the accentuation and aggravation of the struggle for a new redivision of the world and the spheres and areas of influence, complicated even more by the crises phenomena in the fields of raw materials and energy, by the unprecedented acceleration of the arms race, by the maintenance of certain grave economic discrepancies and by the perpetuation of the outdated practices of old imperialist policies.

All this generates grave dangers for the peace and security of mankind. In showing the complexity of current international situations, the president of Romania formulated, at the same time, the conclusion of maximum significance that in our times the people have the ability and the power by working firmly and closely together to block the path to war and aggression, to completely root out manifestations of imperialist,



colonialist, neocolonialist and racist policies of domination and aggression and to bring about a radical turn in international life by building certain new relations between states based upon fully equal rights and direct respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, which ensure the free and unlimited development of each nation, according to its own aspirations, in a world of peace, understanding and cooperation.

These conclusions are also found in the great majority of bilateral documents concluded by Romania at the highest level in recent years - friendship treaties, solemn declarations, joint communiques - and are encountered more frequently in the official positions adopted by numerous other countries.

## II

An integral part of the RCP Program for creating a multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing our country toward communism, socialist Romania's foreign policy has as its base the strength and dynamics, that are without precedent in our entire history, in domestic development at the political, economic and social levels, the unshakable unity of the entire people and their common interests and aspirations. The dynamism and basic orientation of Romania's activities in foreign affairs have their source and strength in the high rate of socialist construction and in the achievement of the basic objectives of building a multilaterally developed socialist society, protected from any external interference. At the same time, the remarkable achievements of the Romanian people in the sphere of material production, shown in the continuing growth of the standard of living and in raising the degree of culture and civilization to new levels, and the exemplary mobilization of our own forces in the process of development have a powerful international echo, contribute to the growth of our country's prestige and, at the same time, the prestige of socialism, and create conditions for broad collaboration with other countries in the most diverse fields of activity: political, economic, cultural, technical-scientific and so forth.

As an expression of the elaboration and carrying out, as a single entity, of Romania's domestic and foreign policy during the period since the 11th Congress of the party, the unprecedented development of the Romanian people's entire material and social life was joined with Romania's broadest and most fertile participation to date in international life. The party's and comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's thoughts and actions marked out and are marking out Romanian foreign policy within the framework of an original and all-encompassing concept, beginning with current realities and the perspectives for development of the contemporary world and constructively and positively influencing the evolution of international life in accordance with the interests and desires of our people and all the nations of the world.

Romania today maintains diplomatic and consular relations with 133 countries, more than 70 more than in 1965, and is developing economic trade with nearly all the countries of the world. Our country promotes the development of relations with each country on a stable and permanent basis at the economic, political, technological and scientific, and cultural level and so forth. The extension of cooperative relations with all the countries of the world, regardless of their political and social system, permits socialist Romania's participation in the discussion and regulation of the great problems of contemporary times, in the interest of realizing the aspirations of all people for liberty, independence and progress and for the cause of peace and collaboration between nations.

In the center of its foreign policy, the Romanian Communist Party and socialist Romania steadfastly place the development of relations with all socialist countries and work firmly to achieve their unity and solidarity and to increase the influence and prestige of socialism in the world. The determining role in stimulating, making dynamic and broadly and fruitfully developing these relations has been played by the exchange of high level visits, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's frequent meetings with the party and state leaders in other socialist countries and the adoption within this framework of certain new understandings designed to lead to the deepening and diversification of bilateral relations on the political, economic, cultural and scientific levels and in other fields. The economic relations and cooperation in production with the CEMA member socialist countries and with all socialist countries are experiencing a permanently ascending evolution, with these countries holding nearly 50 percent of Romania's total foreign economic relations. In the spirit of its principled position, our party and state have spoken and have worked with all firmness so that the problems that appear in relations with socialist countries do not effect the friendship and solidarity between them, can be resolved exclusively by political means through negotiations and that everything is done to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries. Working in strict conformity with the decisions of the 10th and 11th Party Congresses, Romania has not been engaged and is not engaged in blaming certain socialist countries and is doing everything to go beyond the current state of affairs and to strengthen the friendship and cohesion of all socialist countries.

The beginning of certain new relations between the socialist states corresponds to the highest degree to the fundamental interests and aspirations of the people of these countries and, at the same time, is of a nature to offer to those states that have moved along the path of independent development and to all the people of the world

a living model and an active stimulant in the struggle to abolish the imperialist policy of domination, interference and dictate, and for the durable solution to the cardinal problems of today's world and the strengthening of detente, security and general peace.

At the initiative of and under the dynamic stimulus given by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, right from his first years at the head of our party and state, the relations between Romania and the developing nations have experienced a remarkable amplification and diversification, with their continued development becoming one of the basic orientations of Romania's foreign policy. In recent years, the contacts at the highest levels with the developing nations have known a strong intensification, with contributions to this being directly made by the visits undertaken by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with comrade Elena Ceausescu, to numerous countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East and the meetings in Bucharest with numerous chiefs of state, with prime ministers, leaders of political parties, presidents of parliaments and other political personalities from the great majority of the developing nations. As a result, Romania's economic relations with the developing nations, which today represent over 20 percent of Romania's foreign economic relations, have developed at a more accelerated rate than our overall foreign relations.

Romania is collaborating with the developing nations in the economic field, firmly promoting modern forms of cooperation, especially in industry, agriculture and transportation, as well as in the technical-scientific and cultural fields, in putting to best use national wealth, in developing their own economy, in creating industry and developing agriculture and in training personnel - the basis for consolidating and defending their independence, seeing in all this a direct contribution to the general struggle for the promotion of the cause of liberty and independence for the people and international peace. Numerous actions of cooperation were initiated with the developing nations on the basis of mutual advantage and thousands of Romanian specialists - petroleum workers, chemists, miners, builders, agronomists, teachers, medical personnel and others - are carrying out their activities in these nations. In our country, over 16,000 young people from these nations are studying, with the majority supported by the Romanian state.

During the period between these two congresses, the cooperation of socialist Romania, itself a developing nation, with the other developing nations, as well as the non-aligned nations, has intensified. An expression of the qualitative leap recorded in this field is Romania's entrance in the "Group of 77" of developing nations (beginning with the Group's meeting in Manila in February 1976) and our country's regular participation, as an invited guest, in the high level and foreign

minister level conferences of the non-aligned nations, beginning with the Ministerial Conference at Lima (August 1975) and the High Level Conference at Colombo (August 1976).

In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania has continued to develop relations of collaboration with the capitalist countries and with all the states of the world, regardless of their social order, and has more actively participated in the international division of labor, world trade and the consolidation of the course of peace, detente and collaboration in the entire world. In the amplification of relations with the developed capitalist countries, primary importance was played by the exchange of visits at the highest level and the meetings and discussions of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with a great number of personalities in political, economic, cultural, scientific, social and artistic fields in these countries.

### III

The period that has passed since the 11th RCP Congress was characterized by Romania's broad and active participation in the discussion and regulation of the complex problems that currently confront mankind. A concern of the first order of our party and state has been the carrying out of persevering efforts to build a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe. Today, Romania's important contribution is broadly known and appreciated in the process of detente on the European continent, in the establishment and development of relations between all the European countries, in the successful preparation and carrying out of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe and in the elaboration, on the basis of a consensus, of the Final Act signed in Helsinki in 1975 by the chiefs of state and government of the participating nations, an historic event in the life of the continent with a positive influence upon overall international life.

Right from the signing of the Final Act, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that it represents only the beginning of the process of building a lasting system of security on the continent and that it requires all the signing states to work to implement the Helsinki document as a single entity and to provide all the European peoples the guarantee that they are protected from any act of aggression and from any external interference in their domestic affairs.

Since the results of the Belgrade meeting did not raise the level of the peoples' expectations, Romania even more feels that it is now imperatively necessary for the European governments to work firmly for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting in 1980, so that it truly gives a new push to the process of building security and peace on the European continent and of strengthening inter-European relations and, first of all, leading to the adoption of certain



practical measures of military disengagement and disarmament on the European continent. In connection with this, we have in mind that the greatest arsenals have accumulated in Europe, including the largest quantities of nuclear arms and other ultramodern armaments, as well as giant numbers of military troops, that foreign troops continue to be stationed and military bases of other countries continue to exist on the territories of many European countries and that in Europe the two most powerfully armed military blocs in the world are found face-to-face.

Positively appreciating the recent declaration of the Soviet Union regarding the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 military personnel, 1,000 tanks and other war materiel, it would also be desirable for the western countries to adopt similar measures and to move to negotiations that would open the path to adopting disarmament measures and in no case lead to a new escalation of the arms race or the achievement of a balance at a higher level.

In militating for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, Romania is organizing intense consultations at the bilateral level and is speaking out for the organization of multilateral consultative meetings where all the governments that participated in the Helsinki Conference would be represented. Similarly, Romania is for the Madrid meeting to be held at the foreign minister level, which would ensure a more direct commitment of the governments to the results of the meeting and would give it full authority in dealing with the current fundamental problems of developing collaboration and building European security and in agreeing on measures for reaffirming and stimulating the process begun in Helsinki in 1975.

The complexity and the scope of the specific problems posed by the building of security and cooperation in Europe strongly show the opportunity and current interest in the proposals to reach an agreement regarding the creation of a permanent mechanism of all the countries participating in the European conference which, on the basis of democratic rules and practices, would contribute to the implementation of the agreed upon measures.

Our party and state has continued to give special attention to the development of bi- and multilateral cooperation with all the countries in the Balkans and to the establishment in this part of the world of a climate of peace, understanding and good neighbors, considering this to be an integral part of the efforts made to the same end on the scale of the entire continent.

In the period since the 11th RCP Congress, our country has been in the front ranks of the struggle for the carrying out of disarmament, first of all, for nuclear disarmament, and for the end of the arms race and

the reduction of military expenditures and arms - the primary objective of Romania's international activities and an essential element in the political thought and entire activity of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in his writings as well as in the documents signed on the occasion of visits and high level meetings. The principled orientations of our party found their expression in the proposals for a broad disarmament program, approved by the 11th Congress and later presented to the special session of the United Nations' General Assembly.

In the international arena, Romania is actively promoting the cause of disarmament and is steadfastly working and cooperating with other countries so that there is movement from words to deeds in this field. In this spirit, our country actively participated in the initiation, preparation and carrying out of the special session of the United Nations' General Assembly in 1978 dedicated to the problems of disarmament, as well as in the beginning activities of the new Committee for Disarmament at Geneva.

Our country's proposals are broadly known and appreciated regarding the initiation of practical measures for the beginning of and the movement to the reduction of military budgets by 10 to 15 percent, for the cessation of the production and improvement of nuclear arms, the destruction of existing stocks, the removal of these illegal weapons and the movement to the reduction of arms and armies, and for an appropriate international control and provision of a balance of forces that does not endanger the security and peace of any country.

Romania is militating for measures destined to reduce the sources of conflict and tension and to increase mutual trust through the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other countries, through the shutdown of foreign military bases and through the promotion of a firm policy of eliminating military blocs and of guaranteeing a real security for all countries.

Our country maintains that a part of the funds made available by the measures to reduce military expenditures be directed toward helping the efforts of the developing nations in view of their economic progress and more rapid social progress and eliminating the underdevelopment and gap that separates them from the developed countries.

The group of proposals promoted by our country in the field of disarmament, supplemented by the practical activities maintained in this field, crystallized a unified, profoundly humanistic and, at the same time, realistic concept regarding disarmament, defining it as a sure way to permanently strengthen the course toward detente, security and mutual trust, to liberate the people with the overwhelming burden of military expenditures and to fulfill the right to peace and development, a fundamental right and legitimate request of the people.

Socialist Romania and comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have carried out a special activity, rich in its content, marked by original ideas and contributions, in the area of eliminating underdevelopment, reducing the gap between the poor countries and the rich ones and building a new international economic order. The documents of the 11th Party Congress and the works of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu represent the dimensions of the Romanian concept regarding the establishment of a new economic order, a condition sine qua non for world economic and political stability. Romania's position regarding the new international economic order combines the decisive role of each country's effort to eliminate the state of underdevelopment with the qualitative, revolutionary change of economic relations between countries, which begins with the political, economic and social realities of the contemporary world. This change is designed to lead to the accelerated development of all countries and, first of all, of those that have been behind, to facilitate the broad access of all countries to modern scientific and technical advances and to lead to the establishment of certain equitable relations between the prices of raw materials, oil and manufactured and agro-food products, and to ensure the stability of the world economy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's message addressed to the Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Manila, May 1979), a major political document, formulates a program in ten points which summarizes original ideas, proposals and contributions regarding the practical ways and means of fulfilling the fundamental objectives of the new international order. Our country gives special importance to the thorough preparations for the special session of the United Nations' General Assembly dedicated to the problems of the new international economic order that is scheduled to take place in 1980, as a result of the initiative of Romania and other developing nations. At the same time, Romania is militating for the coordination of the positions of the developing nations in view of this important international meeting and is working for the organization of a preparatory meeting of these nations at the highest possible level and for agreement upon a common platform in the dialogue with the developed countries, which, furthermore, periodically coordinate their positions in the process of negotiations with the developing nations.

In its foreign activities, Romania has accorded and is according a special place to the support for the efforts undertaken on an international level for the political regulation, via peaceful means and treaties, of the existing or appearing conflicts in different parts of the world.

Romania and comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have carried out an intense activity to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East and to fully solve the number of conflicts in this region through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and to settle the problems of the Palestinian people on the basis of the recognition of the inalienable national rights, including the right of self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, as well as to guarantee the national integrity and independence of all the countries in the region. In pointing out from the beginning the special importance and key role of resolving the problem of the Palestinian people in the overall settlement of the Middle East conflict, the Romanian Communist Party and socialist Romania established close relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the authentic and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, with Romania being the first non-Arab country in which the PLO opened a permanent representation. Our country feels that, currently, to fully settle the conflict in the Middle East it is necessary to organize an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, as well as the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the co-presidents of the Geneva Conference, under the auspices or with the active participation of the United Nations.

Romania has consistently called for the decisive overcoming and extinguishing of the hotbeds of conflict and tensions that have appeared on the African continent, the legacy of old imperialist and colonialist domination, and for settling all the differences between the young African countries through negotiations so that they can concentrate their efforts on the consolidation of their political and economic independence.

At the same time, Romania has expressed its full militant solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to shed the colonialist yoke and to obtain their national independence. Our country is actively expressing itself in the struggle against racism and the policy of apartheid practiced by the authorities in South Africa, a reminiscence of the colonialist yoke which for a long time dominated the people on this continent. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visits to numerous African countries, the meetings and discussions with the chiefs of African states, as well as with leaders of national liberation movements, and the development of relations on multiple planes with these countries and movements have profound significance and represent important support on the level of ever more powerfully affirming the will of the African people to live in liberty and to obtain and enjoy fully the independence gained by some of the greatest sacrifices.



The vital importance of extinguishing the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the different parts of the world is a source of inspiration for Romania's new initiatives at the United Nations, by bringing to discussion in the current session of the General Assembly a point referring to "The Settlement Through Peaceful Means of the Differences Between States," as well as the codification of good-neighbor relations.

The democratization of international relations and the creation of the conditions necessary to ensure the participation of all countries - small, medium-sized and large, in the discussion of the great problems which currently confront mankind, under conditions of fully equal rights, constitute a concern for which our party and state have made special efforts. The Romanian concept of democratizing international relations is closely interwoven with the full affirmation of the new principles for relations between countries: strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and the renunciation of force or the threat of force in interstate relations.

Under the conditions of the sharpening of international contradictions and the intensification of the struggle for spheres of influence and domination, and the accentuation of the policy of force in different areas of the world, Romania is carrying out a sustained activity for the strengthening of solidarity and the achievement of unity of action of all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces and for the mobilization of the people in the struggle for the development of the course towards detente and for peace and collaboration between nations. The conviction in the ability for action of all these united forces and all people constitutes the main source of confidence, which characterizes all Romania's international activities, in the real possibility of creating a better and more just world, in the equitable and democratic solution of the major problems of contemporary times and in the building of a system of new international relations founded on full equality and mutual respect.

The consistency and firmness with which comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is promoting the interests of the Romanian people and socialist Romania, of the cause of progress, socialism, peace and understanding between people, the profound understanding of international events, relations and phenomena, the vast dialogue with the leaders of states and governments on all the continents, with party leaders and with representatives of the most diverse political forces, the analytical power of the secretary general of the party and his ability to formulate the most adequate conclusions and options on scientific bases for the purpose of practical actions -- all these have given

Romania's foreign policy a broad influencing power and an unprecedented growth of prestige and esteem that our country today enjoys in the world. Rightly so, and a source of pride of our entire party and all our people, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is considered one of the most prominent personalities and one of the great political leaders of the contemporary era.

The reelection of comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 12th RCP Congress to the high position of secretary general of the party will be considered in numerous countries in the world as the sure guarantee of the continuation of Romania's foreign policy, a policy serving peace and understanding between peoples, of development of broad cooperation between countries and the free and independent development of each nation.

8724

CSO: 2700

## REVIEW OF 18TH CENTURY SAXON BOOK ON ROMANIA BY N. COPOIU

Bucharest ANALE DE ISTORIE in Romanian No 4, Sep-Oct 79 pp 179-181

[Johann Filstich: "An Attempt at Romanian History"; Scientific and Encyclopedic Publishing House, Bucharest, 1979, 302 p.]

[Text] This work on the history of the Romanians written in Latin in the first half of the 18th Century and now published for the first time in Romanian deserves special attention for several reasons. It is the work *Tentamen historiae Vallachicae* written by the Transylvanian Saxon scholar Johann Filstich, a former director of the high school in Brasov from 1720 to 1743. It remained in manuscript form until present when it was discovered by the researcher Adolf Armbruster in the state archives in Brasov in a collection taken from Biserica Neagra.

It has been published in compliance with the most modern requirements for this type of work. The original text is printed on one page, the translation on the opposing page. Numerous facsimiles were included and several color reproductions of seals from that time period added. The introduction as well as the highly beneficial explanatory notes in the text are by A. Armbruster. The translation from the Latin is by Radu Constantinescu.

Compiled from 1728 to 1737, the work is provocative material for the modern reader. Historians, however, must analyze it scientifically and, unavoidably, in light of modern thought and historical information. The Saxon scholar's text must be read and interpreted so as to identify its enduring virtues as well as its many shortcomings. Reading in this manner we find the most curious surprises. For example, in the way we today judge from different viewpoints that which the chronicler criticized in his time. Present day historians should apply this to all their predecessors. J. Filstich was a Transylvanian Saxon historical writer from Brasov who belonged to the German community established as a colony in the midst of the Romanian people five centuries earlier at a time when the Romanian states were forming stronger unions based on national centralization. Wallachia will indeed become a powerful feudal state in the 14th Century. "The Romanians," wrote Filstich, "helped in the building of the Saxon fortresses, something which took place in the 12th century when the citizens

of Brasov, at the insistence of 'the princes of the two Wallachias' [reviewer's quotes], gave permission to the Romanians to build a church for themselves (p. 95, 97)."

This information, which was recorded only superficially by Filistich, tells us of the existence in the 12th century of two Wallachias. We do not actually know to which church the author was referring; the editor identifies it as the Saint Nicolae Church in Schei.

At times the Saxon author adopts an attitude of cultural superiority toward the Romanians. He writes of their "barbarism" and their resistance to the Saxon cultural "influence." These are opinions lacking any value which, however, the author of the introduction to the work also inexplicably voices acquires that attribute a "civilizing role" to the Saxons (p. 5). Yet Filistich himself contradicts them in other passages such as those that refer to his sources of information regarding the history of Romanians, to the multitude of writings that "still lie buried in the dust of Wallachian monasteries (p. 55)." He admits to having translated into German such an historical account written by an unknown author and identified by the editor as the Chronicle of Cantacuzinu (p. 55).

Johann Filistich's work is the apparent result of a long term scientific effort and confirms for us the important place that Romanians held both in the Romanian states and in the geography and political history of that time. The Saxon high school director would otherwise not have set out to find, in addition to documentation from libraries, the more substantial and reliable works of Romanian priests, merchants and others (p. 23) for the purpose of compiling a book of Romanian history that would be of use to his contemporaries. Of course, today after nearly 250 years the reader will easily discover the author's intentions and the trends which he defends in his presentation of Romanian history. He was, nonetheless, a supporter of the Habsburg empire and we must judge his writings with this position in mind.

Thus, we have before us the "attempt" of an inhabitant of our land, but of another nationality, to become acquainted with, to penetrate into the secrets of the history of the people with whom he lived in contact and whom he apparently respected, even if he did draw inaccurate conclusions in certain respects under the influence of other authors. The work was organized by the author into four sections: geographic situation, historical situation, political situation and religious situation.

Writing in the first section of the various names for Wallachia found in the works of foreign historians, the author points out that in antiquity the "Getic Empire held a primary place and surpassed many others in Europe in size and power (p. 39)." He cites the verses of Horace: "Rome overwhelmed by riots/Was by the Dacian deformed." This points to the political and military importance of the Dacian state during the rule of Burebista with whom the Latin poet was a contemporary. The author also deduces the



might of the Dacian people from the fact that the name of "Wallachian Dacia remained unchanged even under the 'cruel rule of the Romans' (reviewer's emphasis) (p. 31)."

After mentioning various authors in connection with the names "Wallachia, Muntenia and Moldavia," J. Filistich makes a "particular note": "The Moldavians differ from the Muntenians (i. e., Wallachians) only in name since they are of the same origin and have the same language, beliefs and dress (p. 41)."

With regard to this common background the author cites several contemporary writers including the Romanian chroniclers who wrote of the Latin essence of the Romanian people and language, an incontestable fact, but, unfortunately, incorrectly explained--both then and later--only by the occupation of Dacia by the Roman Empire following the wars of 101-101 A. D.

Concerned, however, with proving this statement, he claims that there were few similarities between the Romans and the Wallachians whose history he strives to reconstruct even though "the Romanians...boast of being the descendants of the Romans who once dwelt in these regions, an opinion which they have satisfactorily substantiated by comparing their language with the Latin (p. 49, 31)." Filistich explains this fact in that the newly arrived colonists from the Roman Empire, following the example from the "animal world",...slowly changed and adopted the nature of the others." In other words, the Roman colonists became "Dacianized." We read in this work that the so called "Romanization" of Dacia did not leave its imprint because the inhabitants of Dacia "remained stubborn in preserving their ancestral customs (p. 47)." We do not share the point of view from which the author judges this situation because of its subjectiveness.

The author is a declared advocate of Hapsburg domination of the Romanian lands, a domination which he probably equates with their "civilization", and is an opponent of the Ottoman rule. However, we know well the reasons Habsburg Austria fought against the domination of the Ottoman Portes in the Romanian lands, in order to replace it with their own domination. J. Filistich expressed this in his text in the last paragraph of the section on politics. There he eulogizes the occupation of Oltenia by the Habsburg Empire: "After the Banat region of Craiova, earlier associated with Wallachia, was freed of the Turkish yoke by the victorious troops of the most powerful Emperor Karl VI of the Germans in 1717 and was made subject to the Austrian house its manner of government was changed in that it took on a more pleasing and purer appearance (p. 243)." The author of the introduction of the work, writing that "the finish date (i. e., of the manuscript) cannot be established" (p. 16), could nonetheless have fixed it as approximately before 1739, the date when Austria abandoned rule of Oltenia, an event which Filistich did not record.

Obligated to explain the causes of the invasions of the Gato-Dacian Empire by so many foreign peoples, the author points to the riches of the land.

He writes of the nearly unbelievable fertility of the soil which "feeds the inhabitants almost without effort (p. 41)." The Romans, he writes, occupied Dacia with this "richness of the Dacian lands in mind, from which they hoped to acquire great profits." In addition to this motive, the author, departing from documentary sources, states a cause which attracts our attention: The Roman colonists came in large numbers to Dacia in consideration of the "tendency of these new subjects of theirs to instigate riot and rebellion (p. 79)." From this one concludes that the Dacian people did not become reconciled with their Roman masters.

In the second section the author tells of the series of rules in Wallachia according to the Chronicle of Cantacuzinu and affords a special place to Michael the Brave who is often mentioned in the histories of Transylvania, Moldavia, Austria and other countries (p. 123). The Saxon writer quite properly surprised by the fact that "this prince was alone, unlike any of his predecessors, honored as a ruler of old Dacia and of these three countries (p. 147). The editor of Filistich's account informs us that this is a unique statement in the entire series of Saxon chronicles (p. 273, note 179).

An epitaph belonging to Stefan Szamoskozy is reproduced in Filistich's text near the end of the account of Michael the Brave's rule and was left in the original Latin by the translator. Although this epitaph, written for the satisfaction of the Hungarian nobles, is injurious and full of abuses addressed at the Romanian ruler, it includes two words which indicate the opinion of the foreigners about the Romanian people and its rulers, that is, that they were "Dacians." Michael the Brave is "malus Dacus", i. e., the evil Dacian (p. 151). Thus, the name of the Dacian people had still not disappeared in the 16th century just as it had not been forgotten in the preceding one. As D. Cantemir informs us, Alexander the Good, ruler of Moldavia, was called Alexander the Dacian by his contemporaries.

In section three the author resumes some of the historical issues. As if he were debating with someone, he maintains the theory of Dacian continuity: "Even after the defeats suffered by the Dacians..., there can be no doubt that the inhabitants remained in this region (p. 229)." Writing of the Romanian states, Filistich takes up the issue of their independence, repeating the idea that the suzerainty of the Hungarian kings insured better conditions for the Romanian princes than the "tyranny of the Turks (p. 231)." In his description of the political system in Wallachia (the reign, high offices, administrative organization, army, etc.), the author implicitly points out the autonomy of the Romanian state under the conditions of Ottoman suzerainty, even during the period of the Phanariots, to which--a fact worth noting--the Saxon author attaches no importance. He shows, thus, the manner by which rulers are installed, the hierarchization of the high offices, the composition of the army--"horsemen and foot soldiers" (p. 241), etc. All this is mentioned with harsh words addressed at the Turkish influence.

Section four, being more limited in extent, presents in broad lines the characteristics of the orthodox church.

"An Attempt at Romanian History", although drawn from sources of the time, is a text that deserves to be carefully researched because it includes interesting ideas and judgments of the history of the Romanian people. As indicated in the preface, it is an expression of the good relations between the Saxon population and the Romanian people, of the close bonds among Romanian and Saxon scholars. Johann Filistich's text benefitted from a remarkable translation by Radu Constantinescu. The Romanian version is clear and has a light touch of chronicle language. In a few places the translator exaggerated this tendency by introducing words no longer in use in the Romanian language.

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## BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-SPANISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION--Proceedings of the 8th session of the joint Romanian-Spanish commission on trade exchanges and economic, industrial and technological cooperation concluded today in Bucharest. The chairmen of the two sides signed the session's protocol which provides for concrete measures to expand and diversify trade exchanges between the two countries and for opportunities to continuously develop economic cooperation at a bilateral level and in third markets, in order to implement the goals established during summit Romanian-Spanish talks. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Dec 79 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO ECUADOR--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aquilera received Gheorghe Dobra, who presented his credentials as our country's ambassador to Quito. During their talk, the sides praised the development of bilateral relations, and emphasized possibilities existing for further expanding and promoting them. [Text] [AU201130 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 20 Dec 79 AU]

YUGOSLAV FINANCE SECRETARY DEPARTURE--Petar Kostic, Yugoslav secretary of finance, left Bucharest 5 December. He was seen off at Otopeni airport by Paul Niculescu, Romanian minister of finance, and other officials, as well as by Yugoslavia's ambassador to Bucharest. During his stay in Romania he visited the counties of Sibiu and Brasov where he met with local financial-banking officials. [AU092020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Dec 79 p 5 AU]

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNISTS LEAVE--An Australian Communist Party delegation led by Judy Munday, chairman of that party, left Bucharest 5 December. The delegation had participated in the proceedings of the 12th RCP Congress. The delegation was seen off by Comrade Cornelia Filipas, member of the political executive committee of the RCP Central Committee, and by other party activists. [AU092020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Dec 79 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN-SUDANESE SESSION, PROTOCOLS--The proceedings of the joint session of the Romanian-Sudanese political commission and the commission for economic and technical cooperation ended in Khartoum. The session examined the implementation of decisions adopted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president



of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP secretary general, and Col Ja'far Numayri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union and president of Sudan, on the occasion of the summit talks of April 1979, and the implementation of the documents of the previous joint session held in Bucharest in December 1978. The sides agreed on measures designed to contribute to extensively developing close cooperation between our parties and to expanding and diversifying bilateral economic and technical cooperation and increasing commercial exchanges. Various specific projects were worked out to step up cooperation in the areas of industry, agriculture, construction and cadres training. The sides signed a protocol on the session and a commercial protocol for next year. [Text] [AU102155 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 10 Dec 79 AU]

ROMANIAN-NETHERLANDS COMMISSION SESSION--The joint Romanian-Netherlands commission for economic, industrial and technical cooperation held a session in The Hague. The commission examined the current stage, evolution and prospects of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation bilaterally and in third markets. The Romanian delegation also met with representatives of financial, industrial and commercial and government circles. "At the end of the joint commission session, the sides signed a protocol envisaging measures to increase and diversify bilateral economic relations and cooperation in third markets." [AU102155 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 79 AU]

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## EMIGRE GROUPS KEEP TIES WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by Zivomir Simovic: "Emigration as a Social Phenomenon: Bridges Between Peoples and Countries"]

[Text] Thanks to the favoring conditions characteristic of certain socio-economic processes in the world during the sixties and early seventies migrational movements have stepped up noticeably as a consequence of the suddenly augmented need for manpower in certain industrially developed countries of western Europe. Our people realized in good time that the principal feature of that migration was the opportunity of temporary employment. It is this which makes it essentially different from the well-known economic migration toward the end of the last century and in the first half of this one. This is also confirmed by the fact that in recent years about 300,000 Yugoslavs have returned from temporary work abroad, a majority of them having found employment in Yugoslavia, where they bring experience they have acquired and frequently investing as well their capital and machines to open up new plants and to increase the number of jobs.

It has been noted on the other hand that quite a few of the workers who have been working in the West European countries longer than 10 years are going to overseas countries, where many of them settle permanently. It is estimated that every year about 20,000 Yugoslavs leave western Europe for the United States of America, Canada and Australia. For example, since World War II the number of Yugoslavs has increased by 100,000 in Canada and 80,000 in Australia. Over the last 40 years more than 500,000 Yugoslavs have emigrated to other countries, not only overseas countries, but also certain countries in Europe, especially France, West Germany and Belgium.

During World War I and the period between the wars, incidentally, about 120,000 people emigrated from Serbia alone. It is well known that about 30,000 Serbs are living in Detroit and about 5,000 emigres from Vojvodina are in the American city of Akron. Yet it is not known for sure how many of our people are living all over the world, since in the past precise records were not kept on emigration, and it is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the number of descendants of emigres since 1890. But the number mentioned

most frequently is 3 million, which is a truly impressive figure, one that makes it an obligation to approach the question of emigration without illusions and various preconceptions and bias and more and more as a social phenomenon of exceptional importance to the socialist community of our nationalities and ethnic minorities, above all from the standpoint of maintaining and promoting ties between the "old country" and the new homeland in which they now live and work.

#### Deeper Ties With the Homeland

In the recent past the establishment and development of our country's ties with emigres, who are metaphorically said to constitute our seventh republic, have principally been the concern of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, diplomatic and consular missions and emigre associations in Yugoslavia; for the latter this is their principal preoccupation and permanent task. Important progress has been made in involving other very influential public entities as well, beginning with a properly organized and oriented information system so that the truth about life in the homeland reaches every emigre and so that the efforts of the hostile emigre community are thwarted, including the visits of our people living abroad to the country of their origin and the meetings which our delegations traveling officially to those countries have with our people who want to deepen their ties with their native land, and then the teaching of classes in history, geography and language for the children of emigres, which are taught in the mother tongue, the time given on the radio to emigres and the exchange of television programs, which contributes to maintaining traditions, including customs from the native land, the improved activity and larger size of cultural and athletic societies, and ending with the commitment of the funds of emigres to construction of various projects in Yugoslavia and the return to Yugoslavia of people who once went off into the world "out of their stomach's hunger for bread."

The problems of emigration have been deliberated and appropriate decisions and recommendations enacted by the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance and particularly by its body which regularly keeps abreast of the life and activity of our people abroad, by the foreign policy committees of the Yugoslav Assembly, by the assemblies of the republics and provinces, and by republic councils for relations with foreign countries. Conferences have been held in the capital of the republics and provinces which indicated ways of achieving broader and deeper ties of emigres with socialist Yugoslavia. A symposium on the problems of emigres at which more than 50 papers and other communications were presented was held in Zagreb less than 3 years ago.

#### Scientific Research on the Problems of Migration and the Emigre Community

Ever greater attention is being paid to achievement of conditions appropriate for scientific research in the field of emigre affairs. In this respect results on the European level are being achieved by the Bureau for Migration

and Ethnic Minorities, which is developing and promoting cooperation with corresponding institutions in other countries. This bureau has also published a very extensive book entitled "Iseljnistvo naroda i narodnosti Jugoslavije i njegove uzajamne veze s domovinom" [Emigration of the Nationalities and Ethnic Minorities of Yugoslavia and the Ties Which Emigres Have With the Homeland]. The Association of Emigres of Serbia has published a book by Branko Cvetić entitled "Iseljnistvo kao društvena pojava i njegov značaj za našu zemlju" [Emigration as a Social Phenomenon and Its Importance to Our Country]. Nevertheless, the feeling is that the phenomena and trends in our emigration have not yet been sufficiently researched and that there is a need for other institutions as well as emigre institutions and organizations to be involved in this area. There was discussion of this at a conference recently held in Porec, whose participants included social workers employed in advisory centers for Yugoslav citizens in the Federal Republic of Germany and France--that is, those European countries which have the greatest numbers of our emigres.

Recently there has been quite notable activity on the part of the body coordinating emigre affairs at the federal level. The main thing in the statements and efforts made by all public entities is that support should be given to associations of emigres in their efforts for emigration to become an opportunity for our country to develop and deepen international relations still more on the principles of cooperation, understanding and friendship.

In all of this the words of President Tito are pointed to: "Emigres should be a connecting link and a factor contributing to better mutual familiarity of our peoples and countries. If they are to become that, they should on the one hand be an example of loyalty and respect toward the country where they live, they should be among its knowledgeable and industrious citizens, and on the other hand they should be accurately and properly informed about life today in their country of origin. This is not to say that I think they should be propagandists of our social system, since we feel that every country has its own road of development; I am thinking of all that makes up the life of a people and which represent the roots of our people in distant countries."

"Emigres Have Been and Still Are a Living Tie That Can Strengthen Friendly Relations Between Countries"

The most influential and the largest organization of our emigres is the Croatian Fraternal Community, which was established in 1894 in the American city Pittsburgh; it is active in the United States and in Canada. It has more than 115,000 members, 45,000 of them descendants of emigres, which is required as very important. The largest organization of Serbian emigres is the Serbian National Alliance with its headquarters in Pittsburgh: it has 18,000 members, a third of them young people. The Slovenian National Aid Union, established in 1904 with headquarters in Chicago, today has about 70,000 emigres in 450 chapters. The United States of America has the largest number of our emigres--about 1.5 million. "Americans of Yugoslav origin



have been and will remain a living connection to strengthen friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the United States of America," President Tito declared during his visit to America. About 400,000 of our emigres are living in Turkey, more than 300,000 in Australia, the same number in Canada, and about 200,000 in the countries of Latin America, where they are contributing in a notable way to the economic, public and cultural development and transformation of the countries in which they live.

The emigre organizations and societies which deserve to be mentioned because of the results they have achieved in nurturing relations with the home country and in preserving traditions are the following: Sunadija and Avala in the United States, Boka and Triglav in Argentina, "Croatian Home," "Fraternal Home" and "Fraternity" in Uruguay, "Progressive Slovenian America" and "United Macedonians" in the United States and Canada, "Macedonian Woman" in Toronto, "Ilinden" and "Light" in Australia, the Association of Canadian South Slavs in Vancouver, the "Brotherhood" Cultural Association in Buenos Aires and "Tamburica" in Pittsburgh, the football teams Jugal in Sidney and Just in Melbourne, the Church School Parish in San Gabriel, peasant societies and fraternities of Macedonians from Zelevo, Ostim, Besevina and Dmben and many others.

Programs in Macedonian are broadcast for the Macedonian emigre community in overseas countries amounting to 30 radio-hours and 10 television-hours per week, and newspapers and magazines are published. About 8,000 children attend schools which have been organized by the Macedonians; they have instruction in their native language and literature, geography, and the history of the nationalities and ethnic minorities of Yugoslavia. Moreover, associations of emigres send teachers from Yugoslavia to the cities of other countries where most of the emigres are concentrated. Even better success would be achieved in this area if the shortage of funds did not stand in the way of the efforts.

Emigres have confirmed their patriotism under the most difficult conditions, remaining loyal to their homeland. For example, in the Balkan Wars and in World War I about 15,000 emigre volunteers came from the United States of America and Canada, and 2,500 emigres from the countries of Asia and Africa fought to liberate their peoples from foreign oppression. The United Committee of All Yugoslav Americans was established in 1943 as an antifascist body; it did a very great deal to bring the truth to a large number of Yugoslavs in the United States that the forces in Yugoslavia were waging a struggle for national liberation. The value of the aid which emigres sent during the last war and in the years of reconstruction and development exceeds \$500,000, and the remittances, savings deposits, rent and pensions also represent a large value in the country's inflow of foreign exchange.

## BRIEFS

FORMER EDITOR PUBLISHES BOOK--The September 1979 issue of NASE TEME, the Zagreb monthly publication of the Croatian LC Central Committee Center for Ideological-Theoretical Work, publishes a review of a book by Rudi Supek, one of the editors of PRAXIS, the Zagreb theoretical journal banned in 1975. The book, titled "Masta," (Fantasy), and published this year by the Zagreb university press, "Liber," is favorably reviewed as a psychological study: "This book deserves great respect because it opens a number of important questions and explains a number of fundamental human problems. It contains three sections: The Origin of Fantasy; The Phenomenology of the Senses; and Anxiety and the Dissolution of Perceptible Space." [Editorial Report]

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